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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. III NEW YORK, OCTOBER 4, 1916 No. 4

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THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PARAMOUNT

The truthfulness of the assertion that chemistry goes into practically every feature of the world's activity, no matter how lowly it may be, was visually demonstrated at the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society and its allied organizations held in New York. If there were any who attended this meeting or who saw the great Chemical Exhibition and did not know of the wide scope of this branch of applied knowledge, they must know of it now. As we see it, the hundreds who were in attendance cannot have failed to derive a powerful stimulus to judge rightly and wisely of this exhibition of chemical endeavor in its many manifestations. Coming at this time, when the products of the chemical industry were so badly needed, when American manufacturers were cut off from foreign importations upon which they had so long relied, the "setting" for this demonstration was opportune. It showed as much as any human effort can show that this country has a chemical industry and that in its mobilization, it has the genius and adaptability to meet most of our needs, as also, with proper governmental protection, to meet a large part of the demands of other countries.

The impetus that has been given to chemical manufacturing and to actual chemical research by the European war has been marvelous, but the continuation and further development of this chemical independence because of what may happen in the industrial field after the war, injects into the situation some forebodings and calls for help. Of these, the most urgent has been an insistent demand for tariff legislation that would enable domestic manufacturers to compete with the mobilized industries of Germany and other foreign countries which heretofore have been in many instances able to undersell us in our own fields. Evidence of this demand is furnished by the resolutions adopted at the Dyestuffs Conference of the American Chemical Society and in which are set forth some of the difficulties American manufacturers in this field are required to meet. The same kind of protection is needed for the manufacturer of synthetic medicinal chemicals. Our natural resources and raw materials are unlimited, and manufacturers have proved their ultimate ability to meet the competition of the world under anything like fair conditions, but so far, in many directions, they have had no incentive to manufacture without tariff protection.

Viewed as a whole the scope of the papers read and the products exhibited at the great show illustrate the "made in America" idea. In the manufacture of certain chemicals by electro-chemical methods Americans have long been successful, but this has been only one phase of the industry. Since the beginning of the war the new conditions have developed a home industry in the broadest sense. With it has come progress in allied industry. Laboratory apparatus once imported from Europe is now produced here. The business in assay balances before the war was about equally divided between those made abroad and those made here, but now all American manufacturers, we are told, are behind in their orders. And so it goes.

The chemical industry has quadrupled its output since 1880 and doubled it since 1915. Before the war but 6,000 tons of the 29,000 tons of dyestuffs consumed were made in America; now, it is estimated, three-quarters of the consumption is of native source.

These figures show that the chemical industry is of paramount importance to the country. All evidence confirms the belief that in order to further this progress the industry requires adequate tariff protection and also the hearty co-operation of manufacturers and consumers. There must be a linking-up of the various lines of chemical production, for the products of one class are so dependent upon the output of another class that this co-operation is indispensable for the development of the whole. Specialists and research workers are needed and for their production, requisition must be made upon the university and technical schools. The American Chemical Society at its meeting this year more than at any other meeting since its organization emphasized these facts in no uncertain manner, and out of this effort we believe will issue immense results for the advancement of applied chemistry in the United States.

THE ADULTERATION OF DRUGS

Reports from various sources are reaching DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of the adulteration of drugs and chemicals. It is particularly unfortunate that this adulteration is being practiced on shipments to foreign countries, many such shipments having been returned here on refusal of the consignees to accept them. This makes a bad impression on foreign buyers at a time when prospects for the development of an American export trade in chemical products are most favorable. In many instances the adulterated goods are products of reputable houses, the goods having been tampered with by unscrupulous dealers after leaving the laboratories. Our domestic buyers will understand that these houses would not stoop to adulteration, but foreign purchasers are not always in a position to understand the situation and their suspicions will be aroused against all products of American origin. DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS is anxious to co-operate in putting a stop to such adulteration and suggests to its readers that they report to us, for publication, such instances of adulteration as come to their attention. Full publicity will at least warn buyers to be on their guard.

SOUTH INDIA'S TRADE IN RED PEPPER

Madras Presidency, India, is the largest producer, followed by Bengal and the Punjab, a consular report says. The area devoted to this culture can not be stated definitely, as the plants are most frequently raised as borders to fields or as lines through fields. In eastern and northern Bengal, however, capsicum becomes a regular field crop. In the Madras Presidency chillies are raised for commercial purposes principally at Guntur, Nellore, Erode, Salem, and Ongole, where the plant thrives best in irrigated lands. The commonest form is the *Capsicum annum*, to which the Japan, Bombay, and other long capsicums belong. The surplus crop of chillies, or that not used for domestic consumption in the fresh state, is dried and exported.

The exports from Madras to the United States during the six months ended June 30, 1916, aggregated 64,960 pounds, valued at $9,125. The shipments to all countries in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915-16, totaled 8,050,911 pounds, valued at $496,707. The yearly crop in South India is estimated at about 4,000 tons.

GERMAN HOUSES PROTEST AGAINST PUBLICATION OF DYESTUFF CENSUS

Badische Company, Herman A. Metz and Others Direct Telegrams to Secretary Redfield—American Manufacturers Insist Report Should be Published

Proofs of the dye census prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were exhibited at the Chemical Exposition last week by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, commercial agent, who had charge of the Bureau's booth, and under whose direction the census was prepared. The proofs were examined with interest by a number of dye manufacturers. Proofs were also shown at the offices of the Bureau in Washington. Certain information contained in the census called forth protests from agents of German dye makers, who wired to Washington. The Badische Company sent the following message:

We respectfully protest against the publication in the census of dyestuffs compiled by Dr. Thomas H. Norton of the detailed and confidential facts of our business. Our documents filed in the Custom House have always been considered confidential. See Article 1184, Treasury Regulations of 1915, grouping together the dyes of all the different importers in the United States and giving total values and quantities. Pending consideration we request immediate withdrawal from public inspection of the proofs at Grand Central Palace, New York. This company is a New York corporation and all the stock is owned by American citizens, residents of the United States.

Herman A. Metz, president of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, wired as follows:

By what authority does Dr. Norton quote in detail amounts of various products and prices paid for same by importers of dyestuffs. Is not this making public private information obtained from Custom House records unlawful?

Charles J. Hardy, 165 Broadway, New York, representative of a number of dye importing houses, wired Secretary Redfield this message:

My attention has been called to certain newspaper articles announcing the publication of a dyestuff census, prepared by Dr. Thomas H. Norton for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. If the information contained in the publication be as suggested by its title and as indicated by the newspaper accounts, I, representing a number of the dyestuff importing houses, respectfully protest against its publication and the divulging of this information. May I ask to be informed whetner your official consent to this publication has been secured. If your permission has not as yet been secured I respectfully request that your permission be withheld **until the houses** which I represent have had an opportunity to be heard. Representatives of my clients and I will be pleased to attend before you at any time that you suggest.

Pending the return to Washington of Dr. Norton and an investigation into the matter, Secretary of Commerce Redfield ordered the proofs of the census withdrawn. Dr. Edward E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau, directed Dr. Norton to interview prominent manufacturers, naming Dr. Hesse, Mr. Wigglesworth, Mr. Schoellkopf, Mr. Stone, Mr. Henry and others.

These manufacturers, on being approached, are said to have been decidedly of the opinion that the dye census should be published in the manner it was prepared. The American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers sent this telegram to Secretary Redfield:

The census of dyestuffs prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will prove of great practical utility to all users of colors in this country who in the past have rarely been furnished with correct information as to what they bought. This state of ignorance has been used for purposes of adulteration, reduction of strength, and misrepresentation by dealers, to such an extent that trade conditions became a public scandal. The report is a step in the direction of protection for American interests on the lines of the food and drug legislation. This association protests against its suppression at the demand of persons who so far as their names have been published are concerned only with the interests of foreign manufacturers. We request to be supplied at the first opportunity with 200 copies for the use of our members.

To which Secretary Redfield replied as follows:

Replying to your telegram, 30th, the alleged suppression of dyestuffs census does not exist. Printer's proofs have been temporarily withheld from publication pending study whether changes in form are desirable to afford that proper privacy to individual transactions which you undoubtedly preserve among your members.

The census shows the quantity of each dye imported to the United States before the war, and it is the divulging of this information to which the German dye importers object. Naturally this information will be of great value to American manufacturers, who feel that the protests from the German importers are inspired by a desire to defeat the successful establishment of an American dyestuff industry.

Remarkable Development of American Chemical Industry Shown by Chemists Convention and Big Exposition

That Adequate Tariff Protection is a Necessity in Upbuilding of Coal Tar Dyestuffs and Medicinal Products Manufacture is Emphasized

No one who attended the sessions of the American Chemical Society's annual fall meeting in New York last week or visited the Second National Exposition of Chemical Industries could fail to be impressed with the tremendous development in our domestic manufacture of chemicals, dyes and drugs during the past year. The convention and Exposition marked an epoch in the history of the American chemical industry.

The ocular evidence of our chemical development was present on every hand at the Exposition, and this evidence is described more in detail in a special story of the Exposition, which will be found on another page. The sessions of the American Chemical Society took up various problems of the industry, both scientific and commercial. As it is the commercial phases of the chemical industry in which the readers of this journal are most interested the editors have selected from the voluminous proceedings of the convention such material as has a direct bearing on the business side of chemical manufacture.

One of the most important features of the convention was a conference on American dyestuffs, at the conclusion of which an important resolution was adopted, which, in part, declared:

"We condemn the removal of natural and synthetic alizarin and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene and carbazol, natural and synthetic indigo and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo, from the special tariff accorded them by the Senate, as detrimental to the establishment and development of the American dyestuff industry and subversive of the best interests of the American people."

Conference on Medicinal Products

A full report of the discussions of the dyestuffs conference appears in another column. Another important conference concerned medicinal products. In this conference the tariff question was also brought prominently forward. It was the opinion of manufacturers that an injustice was done and an error committed in the removal by the joint conference of the Senate and House of the sur-tax on medicinal products derived from coal tar. Without this additional protection, it was feared, there will be no encouragement for manufacturers to attempt to build up a permanent medicinal coal-tar industry. It was asserted that coal-tar medicinals and flavors should have the same treatment as coal tar dyestuffs.

Other conferences had to do with industrial alcohol, motor fuels, chemical glassware, etc. Such matters as are of importance to the trades which this journal serves are covered elsewhere in this issue.

Favor Government Employment Bureau for Chemists

At a meeting of the Division of Biological Chemists the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The permanent and efficient growth of American industries requires a constant and growing supply of specially trained employes; and

"Whereas, The proper assimilation of the country's personal talent, both native and foreign, equally requires the proper placing of individuals in localities and in work wherein their training and abilities will be most productive to themselves and to the general welfare of the country; resolved

"Therefore, That we earnestly urge the United States Government to provide an adequate special bureau, the duty of which shall be to investigate the demands and needs for employes of all kinds, to inventory and classify, so far as possible, all persons, both native and foreign, needing or seeking employment, and to assist in bringing the employes and possible employers in contact with each other."

Recognizing the laudable and growing movement throughout the union to educate the youths of the country industrially and scientifically, and believing that Americans should be encouraged in securing and filling the more important and responsible positions in the establishments desiring such employes, and knowing this would in turn be serviceable to the industrial establishments themselves;

Be it resolved, That this society urge upon the government and co-operate with it in making a thorough investigation along this line to the end of first ascertaining the extent of the movement named.

Secondly, to assist both the employer and the employed in bringing them together on the lines indicated.

The Opening Sessions

The convention's first session was on Monday afternoon at Grand Central Palace, marking the opening of the Exposition. The first general session was held at Columbia University on Tuesday morning and addresses were made by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; J. Merritt Matthews, president of the New York section of the American Chemical Society, who presided, and Dr. Hazen Emerson, Commissioner of Health, who represented Mayor Mitchel of New York. Dr. David T. Day of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft of Cornell University and Horace C. Porter delivered addresses on technical subjects.

A public meeting was held in the afternoon. General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the War Department, talked on "Chemistry and the National Welfare," discussing the important part which chemistry plays in preparation for national defense. John E. Gardin, vice-president of the National City Bank, delivered an excellent address on "Chemistry and Banking." Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the American Chemical Society, delivered his annual address, which in part was as follows:

"The economic developments of the past two years have emphasized the close relation between normal daily needs and the activity of chemists, particularly through certain shortages which have brought economic distress. Among these shortages three stand out pre-eminent,—motor fuel, potash for fertilizer and coal-tar products, particularly synthetic dyestuffs. Let me discuss the first and second of these briefly and the third more at length.

"MOTOR FUEL—The enormous annual increase of motors using gasoline as fuel, together with the largely increased export of this material, has resulted in greatly increased price of this product. To meet the situation, chemists have naturally turned their attention to the "cracking" of the residues of crude petroleum, furnishing thus some relief. In view, however, of the uncertainty of petroleum supply, such efforts cannot prove the ultimate solution of the problem. With the cessation of the war, further aid may be expected from the benzol recovered in the by-product coke oven plants. With this at its maximum, however, it is estimated that it would equal only ten per cent of the motor fuel now consumed. Plainly we must look further for the permanent supply, and that seems to me to be alcohol. I am fully aware that there is nothing original in this suggestion. It is mentioned rather for the purpose of urging greater consideration of the problem by chemists, who must solve the problem, by manufacturers of motors who have such great interests at stake, and by lumbermen who, in their mill waste alone, possess the raw material from which, by processes in operation today, alcohol could be produced equal in volume to forty per cent of our present gasoline consumption.

"What striking advance in this line could be confidently expected if the automobile manufacturers and lumbermen of the nation would join forces with chemists in the creation of a great research laboratory where the problems of motor fuel could be vigorously attacked, not by the "green powder" method of recent notoriety, but by com-

mon sense, scientific investigation, conducted by the ablest of chemists and chemical engineers, unfettered by tradition and filled with the conviction that the day of genuine new things will never end.

"POTASH—To meet our present shortage of this valuable fertilizer constituent, we have sought relief feverishly through the kelp fields of the Pacific coast, the alunite deposits of Utah, the feldspars, blast furnace and cement works waste, and have as yet obtained but slight relief. Something noteworthy may yet result from these earnest efforts, especially through the aid of the appropriation of $175,000 by Congress for further investigation of kelp, but at present we seem to have adopted the general policy of waiting until the war is ended.

"Let me, in this connection, remind you of the old problem, namely, the rendering available *in situ* the potash now in the fields in the form of silicates. The records of the U. S. Bureau of Soils show that the average weight of a foot acre of the sandy soil of the cotton belt is 1,750 tons, and contains an average of .1 of 1% potash, or 1¾ tons KH_2O per acre, while the clay soils average in weight 2,000 tons per foot and show an average potash content of 1,68% or 33.6 tons KH_2O per acre. From this material nature slowly supplies available potash for plant food through the action of the soil solution upon the potash-bearing silicates, but the process is too slow. Many lines of research are in daily progress in our laboratories whose object is the discovery of "accelerants" for certain chemical reactions. Does not the importance of this problem and its altogether normal character demand of us greater effort to find a suitable accelerant for this world-wide process. The problem is easy to state; its solution has as yet proved impracticable. May we not hope that the activities of physical chemists through studies of the soil solution and its action upon the mineral constituents of the soil will ultimately be successful?

COAL-TAR DYESTUFFS—It is unnecessary for me to remind you at this time of the great disturbance of our industrial life which resulted from the cessation of imports of German dyestuffs, nor of the rapid extension of the by-product coke oven whereby we are now assured of a far more than adequate supply of raw material for an American dyestuff industry sufficient for American needs. It is a pleasure to testify to the energy and resourcefulness of our dyestuff manufacturers who, in spite of competition with the munitions industry for coal-tar crudes and for necessary acids, and with uncertainty as to the future constantly dogging their steps, nevertheless have notably contributed to the relief of the dyestuff famine.

A Distressing Story

"It is my purpose, however, to trace, for the sake of the record, the efforts made during the past two years to obtain legislative assurance of a fair start in the upbuilding of a well rounded, permanent industry, and to point out the character of the legislation which on the last day of the present session of Congress became a law of the land. It is a distressing story, humiliating to all who wish for our country freedom in every possible form. Here is the story.

"Immediately after the outbreak of the war, the New York Section of this Society, foreseeing economic distress from possible shortage of dyestuffs, appointed a representative and politically non-partisan committee to report on the prerequisites of an adequate, self-contained American dyestuff industry. The report, unanimously adopted by this the largest of our local sections, recommended congressional enactment of protective duties amounting to thirty per cent ad valorem and 7½ per cent per pound specific on finished dyestuffs, one-half these amounts on intermediates and an effective anti-dumping clause. The protective rates of this report formed the basis of the Hill bill, introduced in the House on the opening day of Congress by Representative Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut. In January, 1915, hearings were held on this bill and there was presented the unusual sight of both producers and consumers urging the Ways and Means Committee to report the bill favorably. In spite of this unanimity, the report was not forthcoming. Public demand for such legislation, however, increased and finally, after a conference between leading members of the controlling party in both Senate and the House with representatives of a large number of producers and consumers, a form of legislation was proposed by the congressional representatives which embodied the ad valorem rates of the New York Section but reduced the specific duties by one-third, such specific duties to continue in full force for a period of only five years, after which time they were to decrease twenty per cent annually. Another feature was the proviso that if, at the expiration of five years, American dyestuff factories were not producing sixty per cent of the values (note this carefully) of American consumption, the specific duties were to be immediately and completely repealed by Presidential proclamation.

"In spite of the lowered specific duties, this agreement, confirmed by authorized interviews from Washington, led to increased activity by many producers. It is not difficult to imagine, therefore, the amazed surprise which greeted the appearance of the dyestuff section of the general revenue bill, which, while it contained all of the above, showed one other totally unexpected feature, namely, the exclusion of indigo and alizarin and their derivatives from the benefit of the special duty of 5 cents per pound. Such an exception was fatal to the purposes of the bill. The ad valorem duty alone would not suffice to promote and encourage the manufacture of synthetic indigo and alizarin. No scientific or technical justification existed for discrimination against these two coal-tar dyes, which constitute 29 per cent of the values of our consumption. Furthermore, the manufacture of at least 10 per cent of dyestuffs could not for the present be attempted in this country because of existing foreign patents. Such considerations show that the possibility of expansion of the home industry within the five year period to 60 per cent of the values of consumption would be precluded by the terms of the bill itself. Consequently, the duration of the special duty for any dyestuff would be restricted to the initial five year period. Evidently our law-makers had surpassed the skill of the alchemists, in that they had demonstrated their ability to transform at least bricks into gold.

Adopted by a Party Vote

"Pressed for a justification of the exclusion of indigo and alizarin, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee made explanation on the floor of the House in a speech which by previous agreement was to conclude the debate. In this speech, reference was made to the satisfactory character of the conference with the representatives of the industries; individual manufacturers were referred to as not desiring full protection for indigo and alizarin; and no justification on scientific or technical grounds was attempted. Then the dyestuff section of the bill was adopted by a party vote. Immediately briefs were filed with the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance in charge of this Section of the House bill. These briefs included letters and telegrams from the individuals referred to in the House debate, refuting the statements made by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Moreover, they pointed out clearly that the exception of indigo and alizarin was not in accordance with the original conference agreement and would prove disastrous to the entire industry. The Senate sub-committee was convinced and accordingly struck from the bill the objectionable exceptions, and in addition included natural indigo and coal-tar medicinals and flavors, additions in every sense logical, and giving to the classifications of the bill a thoroughly comprehensive character.

"With the appearance of the printed hearings and briefs, an interesting exhibit was made by the plea of a large consumer of indigo located at Greensboro, North Carolina. Not content with the discrimination given indigo in the measure as passed by the House, he urged its complete removal to the free list. No other consumer of indigo joined in this request. The sub-committee rejected his plea.

"The completed section of the revenue bill was then endorsed by the full committee and by the majority-party conference, and was adopted by the Senate. In the last hours of the session, the section emerged from the joint conference of the majority-party conferees from both Senate and House with indigo and alizarin excluded from the special duty, and carrying along with them as a sort of legislative by-product medicinals and flavors. As no record published tells of the proceedings of conference

committees, we are left to assumptions as to the influence which prevailed to give the section its final form; but in the light of the history of the legislation and the personnel of the conferees, as published in the Congressional Record, it is not difficult to imagine whose influence was determinative in maintaining the discriminatory feature of the original House legislation, against which united protest has been made, save for the voice of one consumer. The section in this disastrous form was then adopted by both Senate and House and is now the law of the land.

"Such is the answer of the present Congress to the nation-wide (with one exception) call for adequate protective duties for the encouragement and upbuilding of this much needed industry. The claims of this industry, upon non-partisan legislative aid, are reasonable, because of initial difficulties in manufacture and the character of the competition to be met after the war. These claims are also commanding, through the intimate connection of the industry with adequate munitions for our army and navy. Nevertheless, the measure, professedly enacted for its upbuilding, stands today stamped with the evidence either of the most specialized form of legislation for special interests; or of stupidity, as a tax placed upon the consumer without the benefit of an assured home industry; or of stubbornness in maintaining a wrong position rather than admit an error in judgment. I do not believe the citizens of this nation will set the seal of their approval upon such legislation.

Relations to National Thought

"In the light of the activities of the past year, let us ask ourselves frankly,—what is the position of chemistry today in the thought of the nation? No one can doubt that it occupies a much more prominent place. This is due in part to the superb response American chemists have given to the sudden call upon their resources and ingenuity, in part to the advertisement through the press of the important role of the German chemist in the industrial upbuilding of that nation, and to the constant repetition of the phrase that modern war is largely a matter of chemistry and engineering.

The Needs of Chemistry

Further expansion of the relations of chemistry to the national thought involves,—

First—Continued educational effort through the press. Plans for such are being evolved, and these plans are meeting the quickened sympathy of the leaders of the press. Each of us must co-operate in this work. As a class, we are not qualified to write in popular style, and in the past we have not troubled ourselves very much about such matters; but we can furnish facts and sound opinion to those who have the work and responsibility of popular presentation, and we should stand ready, each in his own community, to share in such co-operative effort.

Second—An awakening of the financial interests of the country to the fact that the ways of chemistry are not mysterious but applied common sense which constitutes a sure guide.

Third—Continued worthiness of our own efforts. This is our direct responsibility. Thoroughness of training, untiring zeal in work, aggressive conservatism in counsel, courage in new undertakings, independence in thought, generous co-operation, constant search for Truth—these must surely lead us to that vantage ground where we can best serve this, our country.

Divisional Meetings

No other general sessions of the convention were held, the time being devoted to special meetings such as the conferences on dyestuffs, medicinal products, etc., already referred to, and sessions of the following divisions: Biological Chemistry, Agricultural and Food Chemistry, Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, Water, Sewage and Sanitation and Fertilizer Chemistry. The programmes of these sessions consisted for the most part of technical papers.

Dr. Herty to Edit Journal

At a meeting of the Council of the American Chemical Society it was decided to enlarge the scope of the Journal of Industrial and Chemical Engineering, which the Society publishes. Prof. M. C. Whitaker of Columbia University, who has been editor of the Journal for many years, has found the duties too onerous in connection with his work at Columbia, and asked to be relieved. The Council elected Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the Society, as editor, and Dr. Herty will give up his connections at the University of North Carolina and take editorial charge of the Journal on January 1, 1917.

Dr. W. A. Noyes of Urbana, Ill., was re-elected editor of the Journal of the American Chemical Society. Chemical Abstracts will remain under the editorial supervision of E. J. Crane of Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Charles L. Parsons of Washington, D. C., was re-elected secretary of the Society, a position which he has held for ten years. Dr. Albert P. Hallock, who has been treasurer for twenty-five years, resigned and Dr. E. G. Love was appointed to succeed him.

Next Fall Meeting in Boston

It was decided to accept an invitation from Boston to hold the annual fall meeting next year in that city. The date of the meeting will be about September 1, 1917.

The convention was brought to a formal close on Friday night with a banquet at the Hotel Astor, though the Exposition remained open until Saturday night, and one or two divisional meetings and a conference or two were held on Saturday. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin was toastmaster of the banquet and the following were speakers: Dr. Charles H. Herty, Dr. Arthur D. Little, Hon. Charles H. Sherrill and Frank S. Washburn. About 450 attended the banquet. Dancing followed.

SUR-TAX ON INDIGO AND ALIZARIN NECESSARY, SAY DYE MANUFACTURERS

Conference on Dyestuffs Drafts a Resolution to Congress Protesting Against Action As Detrimental to Establishment of American Industry

A symposium on American dyestuffs manufacture was one of the important features of the convention of the American Chemical Society last week, this taking place at the Chemists' Club building on Thursday afternoon, Dr. Charles H. Herty presiding.

Dr. Herty opened the meeting and referred to the fact that while this was an informal conference it was sure to be highly stimulating to the industry and the development of chemical science as applied to the manufacture of coal-tar dyestuffs. He referred to his feelings expressed in the speech of the day before against the action of Congress but said it was no time to let personal feelings interfere with the task of setting the dyestuff industry on a firm basis. The problem was not what has been done but what are we to do? The difficulties of dye manufacture are well known but we must not add to that by the lack of the proper spirit of co-operation. It is to be hoped that we can get together as chemists and patriotic Americans and demonstrate to the country the power and use of the chemist and see that we are entitled to the consideration which justice demands.

No set program was outlined for the meeting. Dr. Herty had arranged to call on representatives of chemical manufacturers, dyestuff manufacturers and consumers in so far as they were available. Dr. Herty then introduced Henry Wigglesworth of the General Chemical Company. Mr. Wigglesworth spoke of the practical question that confronts the prospective manufacture of dyestuffs. First of all was the consideration as to whether the establishment of the industry was warranted by a proper hope of profit. European manufacturers had found it impossible to market their goods without something in the nature of a monopoly, that is, there was a distinct convention and understanding between the manufacturers. Even the citizens of other countries handling their goods abroad had found it necessary to enter into some sort of understanding among themselves before any real progress in the marketing of the dyestuff could be expected.

In this country we have never had any such arrangement for the handling of dyestuffs of native origin and only the tariff could be made to work in fomenting and developing such an industry. When it is remembered that the entire value of the dyestuff business in America is but $15,000,000 annually, one can see that in comparison with

many other more attractive means of investment it offers a rather small inducement to the capitalist and manufacturer; yet at the very outset following the war there was an enormous competition incident to the establishment of this industry. Many manufacturers rushed in without a proper comprehension of the dyestuffs that would be most likely to offer a profit in their manufacture. The statistics of dye consumption before the war were hard to reach and understand and were poor guides to the manufacturer in determining his efforts. About 6,000 dyes were made for American consumption involving 2,000 chemical processes each one of which might have comprised 9 to 10 steps. Much apparatus necessary for the manufacture of these dyes could not be obtained here.

It may thus easily be seen how it was rather difficult to make a good start. It may also be questioned whether the tariff was as important as the assurance of fair play at the close of the war on the part of the foreign manufacturer. Many believe that the industry might exist even without tariff if citizens were sufficiently patriotic and would give the preference to products of native source. Much credit was due, said Mr. Wigglesworth, to the Department of Commerce for the Revenue Bill 16,773, the section on tariff with reference to dyestuffs being especially commendable. This bill divided dyestuff materials into three large groups, the first group comprising raw materials such as benzol, toluol, etc., which were admitted free. The second group included more advanced sources of dyestuffs known as intermediates. These were dutiable at 15% advalorem with a sur-tax of 2½ cents per pound for five years. After the termination of this period the sur-tax would be reduced by 20% each year until only the advalorem duty remained. The third class of dutiable materials under this bill were the dyestuffs proper, so called. These were dutiable at 30% advalorem and bore a sur-tax of 5 cents per pound for the first five years, a similar mode of reduction of which was to take place as with the intermediates. There was, however, afterwards an exception introduced into the above schedule at the request of a single person who is said to be the largest buyer of indigo and due chiefly to his influence all sur-tax was removed from natural and synthetic alizarin, natural and synthetic indigo, etc. Mr. Wigglesworth questioned whether the alizarin industry could be well established in this country without this 5-cent sur-tax as assessed on the other members of group 3.

Unfair Competition Clause

With respect to anti-dumping, it was noted that the Wilson bill was still in force with all its anti-trust features. The importers could be fined $5,000 and imprisoned if improper attempts were made on their part to restrict the native industry. With triple damages also collectable under this bill it was believed that unfair competition would not develop. It was, however, held that even with all these favorable laws promoting the growth of the industry, co-operation of the consumer and a preferential treatment of the native products would be necessary to insure the success of an American dyestuff industry.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton of the Department of Commerce was then called upon for his view and he told the meeting that what was most essential for the establishment and growth of the new industry in America was co-operation on the part of the consumer and absolutely fair competition on the part of the foreign producer. The tariff question he claimed played only a slight role in this connection. September saw American sentiment crystallized into legislative enactment in the recent bill. Dr. Norton paid tribute to the efforts of Dr. B. C. Hesse, Mr. Wigglesworth and to the great help their counsels were to the legislative committee. The speaker prophesied the bulk of dyestuffs would be manufactured on this side within five years. Before the war but 6,000 of the 29,000 tons consumed in America were made on this side but now as much as three-quarters of the consumption is of native source.

The chief difficulty of the American manufacturer, Dr. Norton said, was to know what to manufacture and this problem had been well met by a product of the labors of the Department of Commerce covering a long period of exhaustive effort. This is the census of dyestuffs which has now been compiled. It covers 5,675 different colors and is a complete report on the consumption of these colors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. It was the first time, said the Doctor, that any country has put in concrete form such information for the use of dyestuff manufacture and all the facilities of the Treasury Department were drawn upon to render this knowledge complete and available. The census will soon be in book form.

Dr. J. F. Schoellkopf, Jr., was the next speaker and told what his firm had done to adapt themselves to the suddenly changed conditions following on the European war. Fortunately when the war started they had dyestuffs ready to keep their customers going for about three months but they promptly increased their plant and began to make H acid, benzidine, and dinitrobenzol in large amount, enabling them to turn out direct cotton black and blue and acid black. The sudden demands for the manufacture of large quantities of comparatively few dyes caused their production to drop from 120 different varieties of products to but 15. Following the dyestuff panic in the spring of 1915 they started to erect a plant for the manufacture of dyestuffs on the basis of contracts already let. This fitted in very well with a similar arrangement with those who supplied them with raw material. Their production has since gone up from 3,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds. They have increased the number of dyestuffs from 15 to 50 and while some criticism has been directed against the lack of variety in the products, this would be minimized when the special difficulties were considered. In the beginning the organization was simply large enough to take care of 3,000,000 pounds so that they experienced considerable difficulties in the securing of apparatus for their immensely increased demands. They felt that they had done well in not proceeding with too great haste for they thus had been enabled to keep their products as good, and in some cases better, than the foreign dyes.

A great deal has been said in disfavor of the American dyes and they have been held to be inferior to the German goods. One hears complaints everywhere of the character of the dyestuffs at present used but the difficulty is not so much with the dye as with the dyeing. Fifty dyes are compelled to bear the burden that was at one time borne by hundreds of dyestuffs and the dyer often takes risks in applying his dye to do new work. The disadvantage under which the American dyestuff manufacturer is laboring as compared with the foreign producer may be better understood when it is remembered that the Badische Company spent $3,000,000 in its research work on indigo before a pound of it had been placed upon the market. All this money came out of the surplus earnings of the company and did not involve any new capital. It will thus be seen what a momentum and constant impetus the profits of the past have in continuing German primacy in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

Dr. H. H. Dow of the Dow Chemical Works of Midland, Michigan, was then called upon and introduced his remarks on the tariff bill with an incident showing the unfairness of foreign competition with respect to some products. He had shipped abroad bromides only to find them sent back to this country at a price much below that at which he had disposed of them. He cited this as an incident of proved unfair competition against which he said the present law offered no real redress. Under the Sherman Act the Government had been active in instituting suits and Government money had been spent in proving unfair competition but here the private individual must spend his money to prove unfair competition which is almost impossible. He pointed to the rise and development of our American steel industry and hoped that the dyestuff industry might get some such similar protection in which case he would willingly become a free-trader if he would be accorded but six years of similarly favorable treatment. He referred to his unfortunate experiences at Washington and to the treatment of some of his colleagues. He told of a glass maker at Saginaw, Michigan, who pleaded for protection for his product. A member of the committee asked him if he could not make glass here as they could abroad and on answering that he could not do so at the present scale of the American wages, he was told that it would be better to shut his plant. Dr. Schoellkopf was told for equal reasons to shut his plant and discharge his laborers.

The speaker then went on to retail the history of his efforts to found an indigo industry in America. He had made indigo successfully on a factory scale one year ago and had designed a plant and collected complete equipment for the manufacture of 5,000 pounds of 20% paste. He thought all along that Congressional action would be favorable to the establishment of such an industry and now

he saw that nothing but an advalorem duty was placed upon indigo. After all his efforts and work this is the only company that has not the advantage of the 5-cent-a-pound sur-tax. He begged his hearers to consider for a moment just what the effect of this would be. With no sur-tax and only an advalorem duty prevailing, his company would be the very first to feel the action of a coalition of foreign manufacturers and indeed naturally their efforts would be first directed to a company manufacturing under such disadvantages. All they had to do was cut the price and any advalorem advantage would cease to prevail upon the material. He regarded the bill as far from ideal in offering the manufacturer of indigo the proper inducement to continue and he said that it certainly failed to arouse his enthusiasm.

Mr. Delaney then called the attention of the meeting to the important role that was played by the manufacture of dyewood extracts in tiding the country over the critical period and referred to the fact that 50,000 tons of yellow wood were annually extracted to take care of the native and foreign demand, 60% flavine extract going to Germany.

Dr. Watts, the next speaker, called the attention of the meeting to the impropriety of one dyestuff consumer in being able to influence Congress in removing the sur-tax from indigo. Dr. Herty read the history of the Hill bill's origin and its treatment by Congress and referred to the peculiar character of the influence bringing about the omission of indigo from the regular duties of dyestuffs.

Following this point brought about by the two latter speakers, Dr. Jerome Alexander moved to have the meeting go on record as protesting against the action of Congress in this respect and later a committee was appointed by the chairman consisting of Doctors Alexander, Matthews, Schoellkopf, Becker and Mr. Wigglesworth to draft this resolution of protest. Reference was then made in discussion following this resolution to the action of England in endowing a fund to aid dyestuff research. Mr. Eisenman suggested co-operation on the part of the manufacturers somewhat after the manner of the foreign producers. This Mr. Dow declared would be illegal under the present bill although it would be quite safe for foreign manufacturers to co-operate against our interests. Dr. Herty while advising a spirit of co-operation spoke of the demand of a greater frankness of discussion among manufacturers as best leading to a knowledge of what should be manufactured. He asked for less secretiveness on their part and bespoke a considerable increase in yields and fewer waste by-products if physical chemistry were more applied to the problems of the dyestuff manufacture.

Dr. J. M. Matthews then brought to the attention of the meeting a resolution consequent upon the action of Director Ralph of the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Director Ralph had claimed to be unable to get lake red, Chinese blue and Prussian blue from native consumers and an order for 145,000 pounds of these materials was placed with German concerns for the use of the Government Bureau and England was asked to lift the embargo so that it might be gotten into the country. Pursuant then to these facts the resolution was introduced to investigate the status of American manufacturers as sources of such dyestuffs that the Government demands. It was elicited during the discussion following this resolution by Dr. Matthews that the Government was not willing to pay the price but Dr. Schoellkopf said that he had never been even approached nor had an inquiry been made of his firm for the furnishing of this class of goods. The special committee appointed by Dr. Herty to protest against the exemption of natural and synthetic alizarin and indigo from the five-cent sur-tax then went into session and resolved to condemn the removal of these dyestuffs from the full tariff accorded them by the Senate as an action detrimental to the establishment and development of an American dyestuff industry and subversive of the best interests of the American people.

The dyestuff resolution follows:

WHEREAS the Revenue Bill (Title V Dyestuffs) which recently passed the Senate after hearings of representatives of producers and consumers, accorded to **all** classes of dyestuffs without exception an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent and a specific duty of five cents per pound, and

WHEREAS in the final conference between the House Ways and Means Committee, and the Finance Committee of the Senate, and without further hearings, "Natural and Synthetic Alizarin and dyes obtained from Alizarin, Anthracene and Carbazol, Natural and Synthetic Indigo and all Indigoids whether or not obtained from Indigo, and medicinals and flavors" were made exceptions and to carry no specific duty and to have only the 30 per cent ad valorem duty.

The Dyestuff Conference of the American Chemical Society in a meeting held in New York, September 27, without a single dissenting vote, condemns the exception of these dyestuffs from this specific duty as this exception undermines the very foundation upon which it was hoped that the American dyestuff industry might be built. It makes it impossible for the American manufacturer to meet the requirements of this bill "if, at the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of the Act, the President finds that there is not being manufactured or produced within the United States as much as 60 per cent in value of the domestic consumption of these articles, he shall by proclamation so declare, whereupon the special duty imposed by the Section on such articles shall no longer be assessed, levied, or collected."

AND WHEREAS the value of these excepted classes of dyes amounts to approximately 30 per cent of the dyes consumed in the U. S. A., without considering the dyes patented by foreign manufacturers,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we condemn the removal of these dyestuffs from the special tariff accorded them by the Senate as detrimental to the establishment and development of the American Dyestuff Industry and subversive of the best interests of the American people.

FUTURE OF OUR MEDICINAL INDUSTRY DISCUSSED; HIGHER TARIFF NEEDED

Conference Held by Members of American Chemical Society—Chairman Hibbert Voices Necessity of Government Protecting Manufacturers Until Sound Position is Assured

Among the various industrial conferences held during the meeting of the American Chemical Society was the subdivision on "Medicinal Chemicals," which met on Friday afternoon at the Chemists' Club. Harold Hibbert, of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, presided and in opening the conference said that the most amazing feature of the situation in this field was the startling discovery of our complete dependence on Germany for so many products on which whole industries are founded, such, for instance, as the use of benzoic acid in the preserving industry, while the use of such materials as cocaine, and novocain and such products as aspirin, phenacetin, acetanilid, etc., was an everyday necessity.

This situation was no new discovery to those conversant with the patent literature in this country for the last twenty-five years, for comparatively little scientific investigation was being carried on in this field and few or no original contributions were made on these lines. On the other hand, Germany, while developing a powerful chemical industry, had found time to foster the scientific features connected therewith, and it was the combination of these two that had made Germany the powerful competitor she has proven herself to be. Continuing, Mr. Hibbert said in part:

"If we examine the situation that confronted us in the chemical field in 1914 the outstanding feature is that the quantity and quality of highly trained chemists, and especially of chemical engineers, were quite inadequate. There has never been a time when the American capitalist was more willing to invest his money, or 'take a chance,' on the development of some one or other chemical industry. It is to be regretted that a number of failures were directly attributable to the poor training received, either by the chemist in the scientific research work or by the chemical engineer on the industrial side.

"With regard to the scientific side, the average university professor has considered it incompatible with professional dignity to spend any time on industrial problems—in many cases has never been given the opportunity—while with respect to the industrial development, in spite of the progress made by the establishment of various newer industrial research institutes, the deplorable fact remains that the engineering side in these is almost altogether neglected.

"It is not unreasonable to request that those firms, whose profits have been so abnormally swelled by the conditions of the last two years, should now come forward and subsidize such universities as are willing to devote some portion of their time and equipment to the development of the purely scientific, as contrasted with the commercial side.

"What is to be the future of the industry? We shall have a case of the "survival of the fittest," and it would

seem that such survival will be conditioned by several factors:

(1) The ability to manufacture all the raw products required:
(2) A highly efficient technical staff;
(3) A capable sales organization;
(4) The existence of adequate home or foreign markets, or both;
(5) Suitable tariff protection.

"With regard to the first item. there ought to be no question, in view of the enormous increase in the output of coke oven by-products, of obtaining an adequate supply of raw materials at a nominal price, and the industry might well begin to consider, if it is assured of, satisfactory safeguards along these lines.

The question of an adequately trained technical staff has already been touched upon. To ensure the heartiest co-operation of the scientific worker in any industry, he must be allowed to participate to some extent in the profits accruing from his labor.

"As far as the sales organization is concerned, we are much indebted to the committee of the American Chemical Society, and especially to its chairman, Dr. B. C. Hesse, for the compilation of foreign imports. It is to be hoped that the members present will not fail to cooperate with this committee in furnishing the necessary data to enable them to keep such reports up to date.

"The more recently established industries devoted to the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, have a legitimate claim to the necessary protection from the Government until they are placed in a sufficiently sound position to warrant open competition in the markets of the world."

The Russian Chemical Industry

Ivan Narodny, representing the Russian-American Asiatic League, New York, followed with an interesting paper on the "Russian Chemical Industry," which appear elsewhere in this issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. In reply to several questions, Mr. Narodny said that no attention had been given to the manufacture in Russia of medicinal alkaloids such as atropine, scopolamine, etc., up to the present time, as the necessity of this variety of manufacturing had not developed, most of these products coming from Germany, at least until the opening of the present war. Gasoline was not an important article of manufacture, because the automobile industry in Russia was in a backward state, and there was no great demand for a motor fuel. Although Russia was a great producer of petroleum products, especially in the Baku districts, the gasoline fraction had never been commercially worked in a large way. The drug and chemical trades of Russia were largely dominated by the Germans, but few native Russians being engaged in the drug stores. About 75 per cent of the retail druggists were Germans and most of the remainder were Austrians and Jews. The wholesale business, however, was largely controlled by the Russians.

Dr. Virgil Coblentz, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke on some of the phases of the medicinal chemical industry in the United States, which, he said, had been hard hit by the war. In casting about for basic material to reproduce chemicals which had largely been imported from Europe, manufacturers had found many substances to be of very low grade and in many cases grossly adulterated. He had found barium and strontium products containing clay and other impurities which practically made them unavailable for the purpose wanted. Progress in this field demanded that manufacturers producing all kinds of chemicals for the medicinal industry should use the greatest care to turn out high grade goods, and it was this careful attention to detail that had given commercial supremacy to German manufacturers. Possibly the hardest blow that had struck any part of the industry was that in the field of alkaloid manufacture. Fortunately, however, certain manufacturers had successfully attempted to cultivate belladonna, hyoscyamus, and other medicinal plants in this country, and there was a prospect that they would at least partially relieve the dearth of some of the most important alkaloids used in medicine.

Production of Chemical Glassware

The progress that had been made by manufacturers in producing chemical glassware since the beginning of the war was important and advancing by leaps and bounds. Particularly had progress been made in making resistive chemical glassware, but this was a field that needed further study on the part of glass manufacturers, who in their investigations should take into consideration the needs of manufacturing chemists and the drug trade. He had experimented with various kinds of glass containers for different purposes, and told how he found that a physiological salt solution would erode glass. Of the various kinds of colored glass containers recommended for the storage of solutions, he found that blue glass was the most soluble, while contrary to the general opinion, amber glass was almost as soluble, while flint glass was the least soluble of all, green glass occupying a position between the last two. He thought that this knowledge would cause some of the pharmacopoeial recommendations to be changed. The importance of having suitable bottles, and especially ampoules made of non-soluble glass, as also highly resistive glass for chemical work, could not be too highly emphasized.

In reply to a question relating to the demand for phthalic acid and phthalic anhydride in this country, the consensus of opinion seemed to indicate that the probable consumption amounted to about one ton per day, and if any manufacturer was in a position to produce that quantity it could be readily disposed of. Among medicinal manufacturers, Dr. Coblentz stated, there was a large demand for phenolphthalein, which was made from phthalein anhydride by heating it with phenol and sulphuric acid. In medicine phenolphthalein was coming into extensive use as a purgative, and as such was a largely used ingredient of proprietary medicines, while its use as an indicator in analysis was also well known. One reason why manufacturers had made no special effort to produce these compounds here was probably due to the fact that the manufacture is surrounded with some handicaps and while the processes are not technically difficult, they must be conducted away from cities, as the escaping gases and odors were very objectionable and are of a character that would likely be condemned by boards of health.

The inability of some manufacturers to obtain bromine, although the price had declined and the production seemed to be larger than ever, was said to be due to the fact that it could not be shipped during the summer months and the general distribution of this product was bound up with the transportation problem. Beechwood creosote also came in for some discussion, and there seemed to be no reason why the production should not be developed in this country, as the consumption probably reached about 50,000 pounds a year. The Forest Products Bureau had done considerable investigation in this line and reference was made to its publications for further information.

Various speakers attempted to summarize the needs of the medicinal chemical industry, the following points being developed: An effort should be made to standardize methods with the idea of producing standard products. The attitude of the whole trade should be in the direction of co-operation and the duty of Congress is to take some notice of the protection needed and of difficulties which can only be removed by legislation. Every member of the trade should take it upon himself to educate the members of Congress on these problems. In most lines cheap raw material is abundant, but in many cases the principal factor in the production of medicinal chemicals will be the high cost of labor. Chairman Hibbert said he believed that in order to compete in export production it will be necessary to alter the Sherman anti-trust laws in order to permit manufacturers to combine for foreign business. The principal factor to be considered in such a change, he thought, would largely be the differential on the cost of labor.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—H. O. Hurley, former owner of a chain of retail stores, who recently sold out to the newly incorporated Votteller Drug Company, is preparing to erect a plant in Louisville in which he will manufacture certain drug preparations he had been handling in a limited way or experimenting with for some time. At present he is operating in a small plant at Third and Brandeis street.

TARIFF NEEDED FOR COAL-TAR MEDICINALS

Necessity of Proper Protective Legislation to Influence the Development of the Manufacture of Medicinal Chemicals in the United States

By GASTON DU BOIS
Secretary of Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The tariff act of October 3, 1913, can best be defined as a jungle through which no human being could find his way, but which to some extent has been remedied by the Revenue Bill recently enacted into law.

We can find in the 1913 tariff act such anomalies as benzol, napthol, resorcin, jammed together in one paragraph at 5% ad valorem, followed by chloroform and carbon tetrachloride 1c a pound, and then after the coal-tar intermediates at 10% ad valorem comes cobalt oxide 10c per pound.

Surely Mark Twain himself could not have written a better tariff.

We all know and appreciate, however, the enormous amount of work entailed by a tariff revision, and although it is often difficult for our legislators to understand the relation existing between the several products found in any one paragraph of the tariff, we may safely trust them, knowing that every item was thoroughly considered. Even though political opinions may often have thrown the balance to one side or the other, we must admit that every tariff, even though far from perfect, was the result of an honest intention to give the country the best that could be had.

A few months ago, when the revenue bill was being discussed in Washington, the purpose of which was also to encourage the production of dyes in this country, some congressman suggested a very brilliant division of the coal-tar products, this division to form the basis of a tariff revision which had become imperative.

You are probably familiar with this new revision now in force since September 8, 1916.

Group 1, free list, contains products of coal tar distillation.

Group 2, with a duty of 15% ad valorem, contains all the intermediates, and also some refined products of coal tar distillation, obtained in whole or in part from products of group 1.

Group 3, with a duty of 30% ad valorem, contains all colors, dyes, photographic chemicals, medicinals and flavors, phenolic resin and explosives, obtained in part or in whole from products of group 2.

Following this division is a paragraph providing for a 2½c per pound additional duty upon all articles contained in group 2, and a duty of 5c per pound upon all articles contained in group 3, excepting however alizarin, indigo, medicinals and flavors.

Unquestionably, the above division appears perfectly logical to chemists as it has the great advantage of being based on a scientifically logical foundation. One point, however, is most striking, and that is the exemption of medicinals and flavors made from products contained in group 2, of the additional duty of 5c per pound.

We are confronted here with a puzzle in an otherwise most harmonious composition. It should be noted that only the medicinal products produced from coal-tar intermediates are exempt of the 5c per pound duty, while other medicinal products not derived from coal tar are not here considered and retain the duties provided for in the tariff act of 1913 of 15%.

The manufacture of dyestuffs and that of coal-tar medicinals are so closely interwoven that the interests of both are identical and practically inseparable.

Both, the manufacturers of dyes and those of medicinal products, have heretofore imported their raw materials or intermediates from Germany, and to a small extent from England. This, to a certain extent, demonstrates the similarity of the position of the above-mentioned manufacturers, for to both industries, conditions in this country previous to the war were not such as to encourage an attempt to manufacture these materials.

Another striking illustration of the close relation of the two named industries is the fact that in Germany there is not a single large dye manufacturer who does not also manufacture medicinals. This is not an accident but the result of a logical development of two industries working hand in hand and depending one upon the other.

Speaking to chemists, it is unnecessary to further elaborate, as I am convinced that no well-informed chemist would contradict the above statements.

A Discrimination in Favor of Dyes

Why is it, then, that our legislators, apparently fail to fully grasp this situation? And why is it, that those interested in a proper rate of duty for dyestuffs omit in all their arguments and all their discussions any reference whatever to medicinals produced from coal tar, and why is it also that even photographic chemicals from coal tar are favored as against medicinals? Why are we confronted by this apparent discrimination in favor of dyes, photographic chemicals and explosives and against medicinals and flavors, when all belong to the same class of chemicals?

Of the many explanations which might be brought forward to explain this anomaly, let us believe that the desire for cheap medicines for the people brought about the above-mentioned discrimination.

The question now to determine is whether this particular action on the part of Congress is justifiable or not.

Let us answer this question by a second question.

Why was the duty on dyes, explosives, and photographic chemicals raised?

It was unquestionably in order to aid in developing those industries in this country.

The logical conclusions would be, that in view of the discrimination against medicinals and flavors, it was not the intention of Congress to aid in developing the manufacture of these valuable coal-tar products in this country.

Will this situation tend to cheapen these medicinals in this country?

Consumers Asked for Protection

The National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products composed, however, mostly of buyers of medicinal products manufactured from the by-products of the coal-tar industry, has asked for a better protection on these manufactured medicinal products; certainly not in order to increase the cost of these medicinals which they must buy, but evidently because they believe that American domestic production of these products promoted by proper and fair tariff rates, must bring about a reduction in cost to them.

The following is Congressman Hill's opinion expressed several months ago:

"The practical famine of dyestuffs which exists in the United States and in the whole world, is proof of the supreme folly which is now shown in allowing one nation in the world to control all others in any industry.

"When it comes to the point that American manufacturers are compelled to scour China for the leavings of German dyes in order to continue their manufacturing operations in America, it would seem as though it was high time to put this nation on a self-reliant and independent basis, and the report of the Chemical Society is the clearest and most intelligent presentation of the situation which has yet been made of this whole subject by men who are thoroughly familiar with the industry and know whereof they are speaking."

Why is it that this otherwise so valuable document reported by the committee, makes no reference whatever to medicinals and flavors?

We should be interested in the development and perpetuation of an independent domestic production of these essential products, the coal-tar medicinals, so that there may be domestic competition with foreign producers after the war.

It is to the interest of the dye industry to encourage the development of the manufacture of medicinals and synthetic flavors produced from intermediates, as it assures a ready market for some by-products obtained in the manufacture of dyes.

What Other Nations Are Doing

Let us now see what other nations are doing to protect their chemical industries.

We have heard of recent agreements among German dyestuffs manufacturers who, as already stated, are also the greatest manufacturers of medicinal and fine chemicals.

The German dyestuff manufacturers have taken steps that are likely to be of far reaching industrial importance. According to a report of the U. S. Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the two important groups among the large important dyestuff and chemical industries of Germany have combined in a defensive alliance. Arrangement is being made for a mutual exchange of information as to factory methods and other matters tending to reduce the cost of manufacture and otherwise strengthen the industry as a whole. The total profits are to be divided at the end of the year, according to an agreed scale.

The concerns named as included in the new arrangement are the following:

Badische Anilin-und-Sodafabrik, capital stock 54,000,000 marks; Farbwerke von Meister, Lucius & Bruning, capital stock 54,000,000 marks; Leopold Cassella & Co., capital stock 30,000,000 marks; Farbenfabriken Friedrich Bayer & Co., capital stock 54,000,000 marks; Aktiengesellschaft fur Anilin-Fabrikation, capital stock 19,800,000 marks; Chemische Fabriken vorm. Weiler ter Meer, capital stock 8,000,000 marks; Kalle & Co., capital stock 6,000,000 marks.

These firms combined represent a capital of 225,800,000 marks or about $55,000,000.

England is also preparing an alliance, Brunner Mond. Co. with Castner-Kellner Alkali Co.

A strong association of the manufacturing interests is in process of formation; the object will be to foster the trade of the empire under the new conditions which will arise after the war. The membership already represents capital to the amount of over 80,000,000 pounds sterling, or roughly about $400,000,000.

Prospects point to the probability that a severe international contest will be witnessed after the war.

Japan, in her quiet manner, with the full co-operation and support of the government, is pushing ahead in the production of chemicals.

According to articles which recently appeared in the Japanese press, the following products are now being produced in Japan:

Acetanilid, antipyrine, aspirin, carbolic acid, phenacetin, salicylic acid, salol, sodium salicylate, caffein, bismuth subnitrate, bromine, bromides, ether, formalin, glycerin, iodoform, lactic acid, menthol, morphine, napthalene, benzol, etc., tannic acid, picric acid, magnesium salts, etc., and many others.

We find all nations actively engaged in building up industrial combinations, and it is important that we look ahead in view of the great industrial strife which will follow the war.

Industry Still in Its Infancy

The organic branch of the chemical industry in the United States is still in its infancy. The whole country, however, realizes today more than ever, the importance of the chemical industry, and while heretofore many of our legislators were satisfied that dyes, medicinals, etc., such as we require should be manufactured for us in Germany, today there is a growing belief that we should develop independent domestic production.

The firm with which I am connected has, since the war started, undertaken the manufacture of several intermediates and other finished products. We are manufacturing phthalic anhydride, para phenetidin, phenol, aniline, acetanilid, coumarin, products enabling us to a certain extent to continue the production of the pharmaceutical products which we were manufacturing before the war.

To continue the manufacture of chemicals in the face of the impending trade war, will require the united efforts of all, legislative bodies, manufacturers, those indirectly interested in the growth of American chemical manufacture, and last, but not least, we require the aggressive support of the Chemical Society individually and collectively to act as a connecting link between the various chemical manufacturing branches.

The most productive field, it would appear, in which to direct the united efforts of all is to assist in providing for fair and proper tariff legislation.

WIDER USE OF ALCOHOL CERTAIN TO COME

This Was View of Chemists at Industrial Conference —Alcohol as a Motor Fuel and For Other Purposes Discussed

A conference was held last Thursday afternoon by those interested in the production of industrial alcohol, acetone and acetic acid. Dr. Arthur D. Little of Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemical engineers, presided.

"There is no longer any question of the manufacture on a commercial scale of alcohol as a fuel for automobiles," said Dr. Little. "Experiments have shown that alcohol can be made for as low as 25 cents a gallon, and at that price it would be preferable to gasoline. Alcohol is cleaner; the products of combustion, being negligible, will not catch fire or explode and will develop almost as much horsepower as gasoline."

Processes for making alcohol were discussed, Dr. Little reading a paper from the Eastern Laboratory of the Du Pont Company in Delaware, stating that the production of alcohol from sawdust had already proved a commercial success. The development of production on a larger scale will be essential to the extension of its use as a fuel. The method used to obtain alcohol in this way is to treat sawdust or wood chips with sulphuric acid in a lined converter, and subject the mixture to heat and pressure.

Another process outlined was that of utilizing the fermentable sugars existing in waste sulphite liquors at the pulp mills. Pure alcohol can be obtained in this way, but more frequently other compounds are present. The amount of alcohol present was estimated at about 1½ per cent, one company claiming that 2 per cent could be recovered. This process has not yet been universally successful on a commercial scale, the representative of another concern stating that the labor involved made it too costly.

A representative of the Bureau of Ordnance, War Department, raised the question as to whether absolute alcohol could be obtained in this way. Dr. Little replied that there was no reason why the alcohol obtained from waste liquors should be inferior to that produced by other processes.

Synthetic Rubber Outlook

In addition to its use as a fuel, it was predicted that cheap alcohol would make possible the production of synthetic rubber at less than 25 cents a pound, which is the approximate cost of rubber turned out today on a plantation. The control of the molasses supply by one concern was discusssed at some length by Dr. Arthur M. Breckler of Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Breckler said that he understood there were some difficulties in producing alcohol from sulphite liquors, it being necessary to supply nitrogen, which was almost entirely lacking in the liquors. He suggested a tax on denatured alcohol by the Federal Government, as much of this alcohol was exported or went into explosives.

Dr. Little said that there was sufficient waste sulphite liquors available to give an output of 200,000 gallons of alcohol a day, if utilized, and also pointed out that one-seventh of the world's total sugar production annually went to waste in the South. All this material would be of use in bringing the output of alcohol to a point where its employment as motor fuel would be practicable. He said that there was already sufficient capital invested in the industry to prevent any withdrawal now, and that the wider use of alcohol was certain to come.

Acetone and Cellulose Acetate

In addition to the discussion of alcohol, processes for making acetone, an important ingredient in smokeless powder, were outlined by representatives of Canadian firms, who did not go into great detail in fear of disclosing trade secrets. The inspector of acetone for Canada said that corn was now being employed in the manufacture of acetone in the idle whiskey distilleries of Ontario, although whether this would be continued after the war, he was not a big enough man to predict. He said that the war had stimulated Canadian chemical industry in several branches as in this country.

EXPOSITION MARKS EPOCHAL YEAR IN NEW AMERICAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Great Advance Which Has Been Made in the Past Twelve Months Placed on Review in Grand Central Palace—Exhibits of Dyes Attract Much Attention and Interest

In the Second Annual National Exposition of Chemical Industries held at the Grand Central Palace, New York, during the week of September 25th, was depicted the epochal year in the history of the American chemical industry. The Exposition was held in conjunction with the convention of the American Chemical Society, The American Electrochemical Society and the Technical Association of Pulp and Paper Industries, and that it was a tremendous success needs no further testimony than the fact that nearly all of the space in use has been engaged for next year and plans are under way for the enlargement of the quarters and the scope of the 1917 exposition. There were so many exhibitors and the products so varied and numerous that no attempt is made to describe all in detail. Essentially an exposition of the progress of the chemical industry in the last year or two, this article endeavors to describe what has been done successfully in the manufacture of products not heretofore undertaken in this country, and the additions to the list of chemicals made by the manufacturers.

Dye Exhibits Excite Interest

From the standpoint of the general public, the displays of American made colors and the practical results obtained from them, probably excited more interest than any of the other exhibits. The wide publicity given to coal-tar products in trade and lay publications since the beginning of the war, has aroused the curiosity of everyone as to the advances made in this branch of the chemical industry, and all in attendance were in search of ocular evidence of the ingenuity of American chemists and manufacturers. That they found such evidence goes without saying. The public, especially the ladies, marveled at the beautiful assortment of colors and were everywhere expressing admiration for domestic enterprise. Scientific men not directly interested in the manufacture of these products were forced to give their approval of the work done, and the color chemists and manufacturers no doubt know a little more of what is going on other than behind their own closed doors.

Beginning with the manufacture of bases, such products as benzol, toluol, naphthalene and anthracene, were exhibited by the Barrett Company, DuPont, Edison, Semet-Solvay, Tennessee Coal and Iron, the United Gas Improvement Company, and H. Koppers Company. The latter will have its plants in operation in about six months.

The next step, the manufacture of intermediates, is undertaken by such exhibitors as the Benzol Products Company, the Chemical Company of America, Dow Chemical Company, Frank Hemingway, Inc., A. Klipstein, Marden, Orth and Hastings, Standard Aniline Products, Inc., Newport Chemical Works, Inc., and the Williamsburg Chemical Company, Inc. Utilizing the intermediates for the manufacture of finished colors, are such concerns as the American Synthetic Color Company, American Synthetic Dyes, Inc., W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Franco-Swiss Colours Company, Schoellkopf Aniline Chemical Works, Weiler Manufacturing Company.

Some of the manufacturers of the crudes are continuing the process to the intermediates and some of the producers of intermediates are making finished colors and vice versa. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Birmingham, Ala., confines its operations to the distillation of the crudes, turning out all grades including the C. P. quality. The Barrett Company is making some of the intermediates and then leaves the dye field for the finished photographic and synthetic medicinal chemicals. The same course is pursued by E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Wilmington, Del., and Semet-Solvay Company, Syracuse, N. Y. Thomas A. Edison, Orange, N. J., and the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia, Penn., also are manufacturing intermediates, though none of the nitrated products are made by the latter.

The Benzol Products Company, Marcus Hook, Pa. (General Chemical Company, distributer), makes intermediates only, of which about twenty-five were on display. Frank Hemingway, Inc., New York, and Thomas A. Edison from intermediates, follow the industry into the medicinal branch. The Chemical Company of America, while making a few of the finished colors, is directing its efforts more to the manufacture of intermediates and to the development of by-products, for which purpose a research laboratory is being maintained.

Synthetic Indigo on Market Soon

The only specimen of a domestic synthetic indigo was on display in the booth of the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich. It is expected that in about 90 days the product will be made in a commercial way (about 3,000 pounds a day) and all contracted for. This is far short of domestic requirements, but it was stated that no enlargement of the plant is intended so long as only the 30 per cent ad valorem duty was in effect. Several intermediates are being manufactured in a large way, by this company, and others are being added.

An imported synthetic indigo was found in the booth of A. Klipstein & Company. The crude material is sent by the Klipstein company to Switzerland for manufacture, and a dozen finished colors made in American plants owned by the company were also on display. Quite a few intermediates were exhibited by the Newport Chemical Works, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., and the Carrolville, Wis. factory is equipped for the manufacture of others. Other exhibitors of intermediates were also makers of finished colors. The Standard Aniline Products, Inc., with two factories, one at Wappinger Falls, N. Y., and the other at Newburgh, N. Y., had 16 intermediates and 21 dyes on exhibit. Intermediates from benzol, toluol and naphthalene, besides several finished colors, were displayed by the Weiler Manufacturing Company of New Brunswick, N. J.

To Produce Benzoic Acid

Among other coal-tar products of the Williamsburg Chemical Company, Inc., Brooklyn, were two grades of benzoic acid which, it was stated, were ready to be produced commercially. The Swiss Colours Company, Inc., as selling agents for the American Aniline Products, Inc., Harrison, N. J., exhibited the latter's products and materials dyed with them. It was in this booth that a visitor, a woman, catching sight of the foreign name, and thinking it descriptive of the place of manufacture indignantly turned to leave with an exclamation that she was looking for American products only. Explanations followed and she replied, "Well the name is descriptive, and you ought to stand up for your country and by your colors." She remained to admire a beautiful specimen of goods dyed with victoria blue.

Marden, Orth and Hastings, New York, W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Brooklyn, and the National Aniline and Chemical Company, selling agents for the Schoellkopf Aniline Chemical Works, Buffalo, specialized in the exhibition of practical results obtained from the uses of their dyeing products. The growth of the Beckers Company in the last five years was represented by a chart showing the percentage increase for each year in laborers, wages, employes, salaries and products, and ranged from an increase of 42-49-65-72 and 104 per cent, respectively, in 1912 to 994-1012-967-1003 and 1116 per cent increase for the current year. In the last Exposition this concern had about 18 colors on display; this year there were over fifty products among which were 16 or more intermediates. One of their problems at present is the manufacture of the fuchsins on a commercial scale.

In the booth of the National Aniline and Chemical Company were samples of textiles, leather products, inks, polishes, etc., from manufacturers who use its colors, and also foodstuffs dyed with their certified colors. Inability to secure intermediates reduced the Schoellkopf output from over 130 colors before the war to 19. From intermediates now manufactured by themselves and by others the number has been increased to over 100 colors and more are being added. The amount of dyes, as represented by bulk, will be far in excess this year of any former year.

In glass cases hanging on the walls of its booth was a color scheme of materials dyes with products manufactured by Marden, Orth and Hastings Company. While

an old firm, established nearly 80 years, the advancement made by this company in the last year is on a par with others, and typical of the progress in domestic chemical manufacture. Its operations embrace the manufacture of industrial, synthetic coal-tar medicinals and vegetable tanning and dyeing extracts as well as coal-tar dyes. Of the latter about a dozen finished dyes, and almost as many intermediates were displayed side by side with a majority of the vegetable extracts used in dyeing and tanning. Their uses covered the textile paper, paint and leather industries. The medicinal synthetics are receiving considerable attention, but only those commercially marketed were on display and included salicylic acid, salol, and some other salicylates. For the manufacture of all these products factories have been built in six American cities.

Vegetable Colors Exhibited

Among the dyestuffs exhibitors were the vegetable extract manufacturers, Stamford Mfg. Co., New York, and the Obex Laboratories of Marietta, Ohio. That the uses of vegetable extracts in dyeing will not be altogether replaced by synthetic colors is probably proven by the experience of the Stamford Company with logwood products. At one time 40,000 tons of logwood were used in the manufacture of logwood products; this dwindled to 5,000 tons soon after the advent of coal-tar colors, but was back to 20,000 tons the year before the war. No mention need be made of the enormous amount of logwood used since then. The National Gum and Mica Company exhibited the Obex products. In this exhibit was also some American made glue, made by the Mica company, that is claimed to be twice as strong and just as pure as the imported gold and silver label glue. Production of all grades has increased enormously and exported in large quantities to all parts of the globe.

With the exception of the coal-tar derivatives, the display of medicinal chemicals was almost nil, as very few American manufacturers were represented. An interesting feature of the exhibit of E. R. Squibb and Sons, New York, and which might be classed as medicinal, was an array of analyzed reagents and test solutions, volumetric solutions, indicators and test papers. The manufacture of these products has been perfected since the war and exemplify the usual Squibb quality. They are in use in governmental departments requiring such products, in universities, colleges, etc., and by individual analysts. There were also some improved tablets on display,—plain, coated and colored, and a mineral oil that was claimed to be superior to the imported article.

The Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, had on exhibit several articles for which domestic consumption is almost entirely dependent upon them for supplies,—acetphenetidin, and one of the intermediates, paraphenetidin; saccharin, and orthohydride, and coumarin, vanillin, etc. In the display of Frank Hemingway, among the other coal-tar derivatives, were salol, salicylic acid and salicylates. In the Fabrikoid exhibit of the du Pont company, and among other coal-tar products were hydroquinone and coumarin; also ethyl acetate and amyl acetate, and it was said that the first 1,000 pounds of the latter cost in the neighborhood of $50 a pound, but its commercial manufacture is about established.

The Barrett Company had on exhibit coal-tar products of nearly every description, except finished colors. All the crudes and many of the intermediates for the colors, however, were there, besides intermediates for medicinals, light and heavy oils and solvents, fertilizing products, and synthetic photographic and medicinal chemicals. In all there were 35 new preparations, characteristic products made from or with the use of coal tar, including pyridin, resorcin, technical and U. S. P., salicylic acid, salol and other salicylates. This company made about two million pounds of moth destroying naphthalene before the war, this year the output will equal about 20 million, most of which is being exported.

An Exhibit of Mineral Products

What might be termed a beginning or starting point for chemical products is the first exhibit to greet the visitor on entering the Exposition. This is found in the exhibit of the Foote Mineral Company, Inc., Philadelphia, directly in front of the entrance, which immediately attracts and holds the attention of the visitor by a display of unusual ores and their products. In preparing the ores for further uses in the arts, in the production of certain heavy industrial chemicals and in the discovery and development of new deposits of ores the Foote Company has contributed much to the domestic advancement of the chemical industry. Almost all of the ores were displayed in the different grades of advancement from the product as found in nature to the form in which it is delivered to other manufacturers for the production of chemicals and industrial products. Some of the items recently added to the company's list are: Barium carbonate, tungstic acid, manganese dioxide, antimony sulphide, ferrotungstate, and zirconium oxide. Their "Titanellow" colors, made from titanium ore and used in the ceramic industries, are supplying the vacancy left by the shutting off of European colors. They also announced the discovery of thorium ore (monazite sand) deposits in Southern United States, a necessary product in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles.

To the right of the entrance, apparently hidden in the angle of the building, but especially attracting the scientifically inclined were the displays of the Semet-Solvay Company, the Solvay Process Company and General Chemical Company. These continue the story of chemical manufacture to the products for the ultimate consumer. The Solvay company, manufacturer of heavy chemicals, exhibited products made with the use of alkaloids from soap to artificial silk. The Semet-Solvay Company displayed its products of industrial and medicinal chemicals to which the manufacture of sodium prussiate and the coal-tar derivatives, phenol and salicylic acid have been added recently.

Nitrogen Products From the Air

In the General Chemical's booth, beside articles of the Benzol Products Company were the chemicals of Baker and Adamson and the Nichols Copper Company, but the feature of the exhibit was the atmospheric nitrogen products made by the General Chemical Company. Seven products were on display, aqua ammonia, nitric acid 50% and 90%, ammonium chloride, ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate and liquid ammonia anhydrous. The end of the booth was given over to a display of "Ryzon" baking powder where visitors registered for a book on baking.

Another exhibit that contained nitrogen products was that of Arnold, Hoffman Company. These were sodiums—ferrocyanide and sodium cyanide—made in commercial quantities by the Nitrogen Products Company, Providence, R. I. Here were also products of the Mathieson Alkali Works and the Castner Electrolytic Alkali Company. A 99 5/10% pure caustic soda was shown as the product of the latter company.

The Hooker Electrolytic Company is now saving paradichlorbenzol, monochlorbenzol and muriatic acid in the manufacture of bleach and caustic soda. In the booth occupied by the Electro Bleaching Gas Company and the Niagara Alkali Company, the former was displaying liquid chlorine in competition to the latter's bleaching powder. Samples of all kinds of textiles bleached by both processes were exhibited.

The Contact Process Company of Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturer licensed under an American Contact patent, displayed high-grade samples of the heavy acids made by this process and salt cake and nitre cake. It was said that about 60% of the acids are consumed by the Schoellkopf Company and the rest sold to other concerns. The output has been considerably augmented in the last year.

Turning Out Sodium Ferrocyanide

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation, which has engaged extensively in the manufacture of picric acid in the last two years, and also in heavy chemicals, is about ready to turn out its latest product, sodium ferrocyanide.

Harrison Bros. and Company, manufacturers of commercial acids, alums, and miscellaneous chemicals, have increased the output of their plant about 50%, principally acids. Strontium nitrate and carbonate are new products.

A. Klipstein and Company, besides their dyestuffs exhibit, displayed tanning materials and chemicals. The principal products added are carbon tetrachloride, potassium sulphate, and potassium carbonate, the latter amounting to five tons daily.

A duplex basic phosphate containing 18% of phosphoric acid is manufactured by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, from slag in an open hearth furnace.

In the display of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company interest centered in a model salt well, a barrel made of and filled with aluminum sulphate and ammonium alum crystalized in the form of a basket and letters of the alphabet.

The display of the Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Company was confined to cyanides.

The United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company exhibited ores and metals recovered therefrom and metallic salts. An increased production of the latter followed an increase in the production of the metals.

The first demonstration of electrolytic zinc was found in the booth of the Raritan Copper Works.

Charles F. Garrigues Company, as representatives of manufacturers, had on display a liquid sulphur dioxide, glycerin in all its stages, quicksilver and alkali chemicals.

The enzyme products such as malt extract substitutes, feed for cattle, etc., displayed in the exhibit of Takamine Laboratory, Inc., as products of the National Enzyme Company, Inc., Clifton, N. J., were accorded considerable attention by the seriously inclined. The Takamine company is also in connection with Japanese firms that represent about 80 per cent of the industrial chemical and pharmaceutical chemical business of that country, for the purpose of both importing and exporting chemicals.

CHEMICAL APPARATUS WELL DISPLAYED

Many Concerns Making Plant and Laboratory Equipment Were Represented at the Second National Exposition of Chemical Industries

To manufacturers and their chemists one of the most interesting features of the Exposition of Chemical Industries in New York last week was the display of apparatus, machinery, and other plant and laboratory equipment. The great advances of chemical technology during the past two years was nowhere more strikingly revealed than in these displays. Most of the old-established manufacturers of equipment and scores of new firms were among the exhibitors.

Most impressive of the exhibits in point of size was that of the Buffalo Foundry & Machine Company, which reached clear across the west end of the exhibition hall, displaying a gigantic nitric retort, crystalizing pan, fusion kettle, shelf dryer, vacuum pump, drum dryer, evaporator, caustic pot, and nitrator. Similar to the "Buflokast," a high grade of silica steel, of which the Buffalo Foundry make the corrosion resistant parts of their apparatus, are the Tantiron and Duriron, exhibited respectively by the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Duriron Castings Company. Quite a different principle is involved in the acid and alkali proof retorts and containers exhibited by the Pfaudler Company, whose glass enameled steel apparatus has been on the market thirty years. They have recently added linings of vulcanized rubber and lead to their well-known line of specially designed tanks, stills, autoclaves, and mixing kettles. These were exhibited at the Exposition.

Of peculiar historical interest was the first vacuum double-drum dryer made in America, exhibited by the J. P. Devine Company, while the display of the E. B. Badger & Sons Company emphasized the growth of the concern from a small coppersmith's shop to large makers of stills lined with silver, tin, lead, and other special metals.

Two interesting filters, the self-dumping machine of the Sweetland Filter Press Company and the rotary vacuum filter of the Industrial Filtration Corporation interested many visitors, and the Super Centrifuge of the Sharples Company was also a center of attraction. The "Everlasting Valve," self grinding and self cleaning, which can now be secured lined with various acid resisting metals, was shown by the Patterson-Allen Engineering Company.

Some of the most interesting exhibits were those of the various indicating and regulating instruments, for among the greatest advances made in recent years have been those in the automatic governing of temperature and humidity. The Taylor Instruments Companies showed a very complete line of their various designs, giving special prominence to new models, the "Singl-Duty" temperature regulator, the "Dubl-Duty" regulator for both temperature and exhaust, and the "Tymo" for controlling the rise of temperature in a given predetermined time. The Foxboro Company, while showing many instruments, stressed their new recording hygrometer and their Dr. Horn system tachometers. Pyrometers and recording thermometers, which it is claimed are particularly effective at very low temperatures, were the feature of the display made by the Brown Instrument Company.

The J. H. Day Company, long well known to the chemical industry for laboratory machinery, had a splendid showing of models of pulverizers, mixers, mills, sifters, and Day salesmen took great pride in showing friends and customers the new steel frame packer, for dry materials, which has recently been added to the line. The Fuller-Lehigh pulverizing mill, made by the Lehigh Car, Wheel, and Axle Works, for use on heavy chemicals, ores, etc., attracted favorable attention.

Elaborate and interesting displays were made by the firms dealing in laboratory supplies, and the booths of the Scientific Materials Company, the Laboratory Supply Company, and Eimer and Amend were always thronged with visiting chemists. The silica laboratory vessels displayed by three different concerns and the new models of the Pyrex chemical glassware of the Corning Glass Works interested not only scientific visitors, but caught the attention of the laymen as well.

The educational value of the equipment exhibits could hardly be overestimated, for the displays covered every point of modern chemical technology.

MORE THAN 200 CONCERNS HAD EXHIBITS

There were exhibits of more than 200 concerns in Grand Central Palace. The following is an alphabetical list of the exhibitors:

A

Abbe Engineering Co., New York City; Paul O. Abbe, New York City; Alberene Stone Co., New York City; American Apparatus Corporation, New York City; American Chemical Society, New York City; American Electrochemical Society, New York City; American Coal and By-Product Coke Co., Chicago; American Institute of Mining Engineers; American Transformer Co., Newark, N. J., (With Research Corporation); American Synthetic Color Co., Inc., Stamford, Conn.; American Synthetic Dyes, Inc., New York City; H. Reeve Angel & Co., New York City; Arnold Hoffman & Co., and Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company, New York City.

B

Baker & Adamson, New York City; E. B. Badger & Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; J. T. Baker, Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J.; The Barrett Company, New York City; Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., New York City; Beach-Russ Co., New York City; W. Beckers, Aniline and Chemical Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Beighley Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Benzol Products Co., New York City; Bethlehem Foundry and Machine Co., Bethlehem, Pa.; The Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn.; Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Buffalo Foundry and Machine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Butterworth-Judson Corporation, New York City.

C

Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Carrier Engineering Co., New York City; Celluloid Zapon Co., New York City; Chadwick-Boston Lead Co., Boston, Mass.; Chemical Catalog Co., New York City; The Chemists Club, New York City; The Central Foundry Co., New York City; Castner Electrolytic Alkali Works, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Chemical Co. of America, New York City; City of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.; Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry., Johnson City, Tenn.; Contact Process Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. J. Codd Co., Baltimore, Md.; Condensite Co. of America, Bloomfield, N. J.; Corn Products Refining Co., New York City; Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.; Coatesville Boiler Works, New York City.

D

J. H. Day Co., New York City; DeLaval Separator Co., New York City; Denver Fire Clay Co., Denver, Colo.; Detroit Range Boiler Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. P. Devine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Dorr Company, New York City; Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; Downington Mfg. Co., East Downingtown, Pa.; Driver-Harris Wire Co., Harrison, N. J.; E. I. DuPont, DeNemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Duriron Castings Co., New York City; Department Docks and Meadows, City of Newark, N. J.

E

Thos. A. Edison, Orange, N. J.; Eimer & Amend, New York City; Electro Bleaching Gas Co., New York City; Electron Chemical Co., Portland, Maine; Electrolytic Zinc Co., Inc., New York City; The Electro Chemical Co., Dayton, Ohio; Elyria Enameled Products Co., Elyria, Ohio.

F

The Fabra Co., Ltd., New York City; The Foxboro Co., New York City; Foote Mineral Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Freeport Sulphur

(*Concluded on Page 36.*)

HOW THE BRITISH HAVE ENCOURAGED HOME PRODUCTION OF BOTANICALS

Medicinal Plants Are Now Being Grown and Dried Under the Supervision of Specially Appointed Organizations—Effort Not Yet Considered a Success

LONDON, September 18—Much has been written concerning the drug plant industry of this country and a good deal of misdirected effort has been wasted in individual attempts to increase our supply of alkaloids and drugs. There is, however, on foot a scheme which promises to attain better results than did these early and rather feeble attempts. It is, of course, common knowledge that in prewar times the supply of drugs obtained from plants indigenous to or cultivated in Great Britain had been allowed to decline gradually and that we became more and more dependent upon Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Balkan States. It was when the available supply of such articles as belladonna leaves, colchicum corms and male fern rhizomes began to run short and prices soared that the Board of Agriculture, a Government Department, bestirred itself, and issued leaflets with the object of promoting the cultivation of medicinal plants here. The effort fell flat, and it was actually the autumn of 1915 before any real endeavor was made to remedy the shortage. The Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations and the Herb Growing Association combined in this endeavor, and, as a result of their deliberations, the latter was charged with the responsibility of dealing with the problem. It was realized that co-operation was essential, and a large drying shed was rented, where small parcels of drugs were bulked with others, and fresh drugs were dried, Professor Greenish, professor of pharmaceutics to the Pharmaceutical Society being authorized to give expert assistance. Failure dogged even this effort, for unbusinesslike methods were adopted, and the attempt collapsed.

At this point the above-mentioned Central Committee again took up the task, and with the assistance of Professor Greenish a new policy was settled upon. In response to circulars, landowners to a considerable number were found willing to devote areas to medicinal plant cultivation and give other assistance. A scheme was drawn up by the Central Committee in consultation with the Herb Growing Association and the Agricultural Organization Society, this scheme being based upon co-operative principles. Under it is provided a number of affiliated and self-supporting local centers, each having one or more drying sheds, while an executive committee is charged with the task of regulating cultivation, production, sale of produce and the distribution of contracts, as well as to look after the exportation of any surplus. It is this scheme which promises to be a success, as certain initial difficulties have been overcome, considerable progress has been made in cultivation, and more efficient methods of drying have been adopted in an increasing number of drying stations. It still remains to be seen whether the cost of cultivation will seriously handicap the home-production of medicinal plants on a large scale.

Retail chemists and druggists have constantly complained of the drug tariff set up under the National Health Insurance Act, ever since its inception in 1913. It is asserted by the druggists that the allowance made to them by the Commissioners for drugs supplied to patients, who as insured persons have the prescriptions made up free, is much too small; in many cases the reimbursement of the chemist is below the actual cost of the drugs to the retailer. If this was a genuine cause for complaint before the war, it certainly applies with greater force to-day with drug prices so high. Amendment of the drug tariff has been promised, and should have been effected at the beginning of this year, but so far mystery shrouds the action of the authorities. One pharmacist, of Grimsby, thought he would take his own steps to remedy the grievance, but it was an ill-judged attempt and only ended in his being removed from the list of those pharmacists who are permitted to supply drugs and prescriptions under the Insurance Act. What this retailer did was to supply several patients with six ounces of petroleum emulsion, but to charge for 12 ounces, altering the prescriptions to cover the transactions, and to act similarly in supplying linseed meal by altering the prescription for four pounds to fourteen pounds. He asserted, when charged with this "fraud" that he acted in this way "to force an inquiry," as the prices allowed under the drug tariff were so low. This plea was not accepted by the Commissioners who decided that the chemist was not a fit and proper person to be continued on the list.

In view of the urgency of the need for scientific research in color chemistry and dyeing, the University of Leeds has reorganized on a larger scale its Department of Color Chemistry and Dyeing. At the head of the department is Arthur G. Perkin, F. R. S., F. R. S. E., F. I. C.; Dr. J. B. Oesch (Ph.D., Zurich), a well-known Swiss chemist will be in charge of the Color Chemistry laboratories; G. H. Frank, M. Sc., F. I. C., in charge of the Experimental and Practical Dye Houses; P. King, as teacher. The University is also supplying laboratory accommodation for the use of the staff of chemists working on behalf of the British Dyes, Ltd., work which will be done under the supervision of Mr. Perkin.

A BUYER'S MARKET NOW IN LONDON

Conditions and Prices Favorable to Purchasers of Drugs and Chemicals—Quinine Offers From the Continent Are Lower

LONDON, September 18—Markets generally are quiet and prices are ruling in buyers' favor.

QUININE—Offers from the Continent are somewhat lower and importations of round lots would now be booked at about 2s 6d pr oz.

CAMPHOR, REFINED ENGLISH—Has been advanced today by 2d per lb to 2s 6d pr lb for Bells. Jap slabs are reported to have been sold at 2s 7d pr lb.

COCAINE—The demand continues restricted owing to recent proclamation and the hydrochloride has fallen about 1s pr oz this week, it being possible to buy round lots at 18s 6d.

MORPHIA HYDROCHLOR POWDER—Nominally quoted at 13s 3d pr oz, but a premium would have to be paid for prompt delivery.

BALSAMS—Copaiba is very much cheaper at 3s 1d pr lb for filtered miracaido. Peru costs 14s pr lb for genuine direct. Tolu is again lower at 1s 7d pr lb and has been a disappointing market, being lower than before the war.

ACETIC ACID—Is again lower; Glacial, £190; for 8% commercial, £75 would be accepted.

ANTIMONY—Crude and regulus are dearer at £50@65 pr ton respectively, on spot.

ARSENIC—Powdered white. For round lots £37 pr ton.

COPPER SULPHATE—Firmer at £50 pr ton.

EPSOM SALT—14s pr cwt. for druggists' quality.

LEAD ACETATE—Much cheaper at £86 pr ton.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—In fairly good demand but hovers about 6s 6d pr lb.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—Can now be obtained at 3s 11d pr lb, being cheaper.

SULPHUR—Both flowers and roll are higher at £15 pr ton.

HYPOPHOSPHITES—The makers' new prices are as follows: Calcium, 2s 11d pr lb; Sodium, 3s 2d pr lb; Potash, 4s 8d pr lb.

CODLIVER OIL—Our home buyers in this season have been restricting their purchases more than usual perhaps to British firms owning factories in Norway and their prices have in comparison with Bergen been favorable to buyers. From these sources one can buy today 1916 oil at 450s pr barrel, while Newfoundland is quoted 350s.

ERGOT OF RYE—A flat market and sound Spanish is now obtainable at 2s pr lb.

IPECACUANHA—Still follows a downward course. Matto Grosso, 11s pr lb; Cartagena, 7s 6d pr lb, Johore, 9s pr lb.

POTASSIUM IODIDE—Japanese offers at 13s pr lb while the English is not obtainable under 16s pr lb.

Drug and Chemical Markets

LONDON MARKET QUIET; CAMPHOR HIGHER

Menthol Has Advanced—Phenacetin and Guaiacol Carbonate Firmer—Acetylsalicylic Acid Lower—Citric Acid Easier

(*Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, October 3—The market is quiet. Camphor has considerably advanced with Japanese slabs offering at 3s on the spot, and 2s 11d c.i.f. paid for November-December shipments; March shipments, 3s 5½d c.i.f.

Amidopyrin is higher, 62s 6d being quoted. Menthol has advanced to 12s 3d per pound. Barbitone is higher with 85s paid and 90s asked. Phenacetin is held at 110s and guaiacol carbonate at 135s.

Acetylsalicylic acid is lower at 27s per pound. Citric acid is easier at 2s 8d and tartaric acid at 2s 7d. Phenazone is also lower at 40s. Shellac has further declined and is 10s lower than at the close of the previous week.

FIRMER TREND BRINGS MANY ADVANCES

Acetphenetidin Higher—Refiners of Glycerin Raise Prices—Quicksilver Up $3 a Flask—Opium Gains 25 Cents—Important Reduction of Quinine By Manufacturers

An upward trend of prices throughout the past week, due to various factors, resulted in some sensational gains in values covering numerous drugs and chemicals, the total far outnumbering the declines. Conspicuous rises in values occurred on acetphenetidin, influenced by a more pronounced scarcity of stocks due to smaller output, and holders are asking $2 a pound above recent prices paid. Russian cantharides scored a gain of 25c a pound based on meager stocks and stronger reports from the primary market. Further advances in the market for animal and vegetable fats and oils led to announcement by both Eastern and Western refiners of glycerin, covering refined and crude. Shortage of supplies of mercury forced up values $2 a flask of 75 pounds, leading selling agents demanding $77 a flask. Prospects for higher values are favorable owing to an active demand. Opium scored a gain of 25c during the week just ended; leading importers are quoting on the basis of $11 a pound, for Turkish druggists' supplies in cases. The rise in prices was attributed to relative higher values in Macedonia for Turkish gum. Shortage of stocks of oil of bergamot and a renewal of inquiries from buyers, resulted in a gain of 25c a pound, which was also true of phenolphthalein, holders demanding $2 a pound higher. Refined saltpeter was advanced by makers, based on higher values of muriate of potash. Senega root, sloe berries and senna pods show fair upward revisions of values, due to stronger primary sources and a further material decrease in stocks. A larger export and domestic demand led to an announcement by leading distillers of a rise in quotations of 5c a gallon on denatured and wood alcohol. Coltsfoot herbs and althea root also Roman chamomile flowers as well as Russian ergot are higher, influenced by encouraging advices from producing centers and small stocks available. A material rise in prices abroad, influenced a stronger and higher level of values covering juniper berries and German marjoram leaves, supplies of which are becoming scarce. Caraway and poppy seed have been forced upward and show important gains in quotations on concentration of spot stocks, which are within narrow compass. Celery seed is firmer on reported higher prices at Marseilles, while foenugreek seed scored a spectacular gain based on reports from Morocco, that the crop is a failure, which led to active speculative buying of spot lots here. Sales of sodium benzoate were reported at materially higher values ranging up to $9 a pound, due to a pronounced scarcity of stocks. Prior to the European war the price was 25c a pound.

There have been fewer downward revisions of prices. The salient feature was the announcement by domestic makers of quinine of a reduction in quotations for the week of 15c to the basis of 50c an ounce for sulphate and bisulphate in 100-ounce lots in bulk, 82c for alkaloid, 90c for acetate, 74c for citrate, 80c for lactate and 68c for tartrate. Cinchonidine was lowered to 59c for alkaloid and sulphate to 35c an ounce, while quinidine was reduced to 50c for sulphate and 87c an ounce for alkaloid. Second hands also reduced quotations to 50c@58c an ounce for sulphate. The decline was generally expected in trade circles, due to persistent underselling by speculative holders and a continued slow demand from both domestic and export buyers. Makers refuse to book orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery. Cream of tartar is easier, due to increased offerings by second hands, who lowered prices 2c a pound below makers' quotations. Newfoundland and Norwegian codliver oil weakened owing to a lack of demand, due to buyers having ample supplies on hand to meet their customers' needs in the near future. Several brands are being offered on the spot at $2@$3 a barrel lower. American saffron eased off under a further accumulation of supplies and more selling pressure by holders, who are anxious to realize on their stocks. This was also true of squill and dandelion root as well as of digitalis leaves, which closed weak at lower prices. An increased output and small buying orders, influenced lower prices on carbolic acid spot supplies in bottles. According to reports, glacial acetic acid is being offered at lower figures, owing to a lower cost of raw materials. No reduction has been officially announced by producers, but a decline on 28 per cent acetic is expected.

Manufacturers announced lower quotations on carbon disulphide technical supplies to the basis of 6c a pound for 500-lb. lots on the spot. Lower cost of production and larger stocks are said to be responsible for the decline.

Acetphenetidin—Smaller productions and a further material decrease in stocks resulted in a stronger spot market and a higher level of values. Holders in most quarters are naming higher prices, ranging from $38 to $39 a pound; showing a gain of $2 a pound over recent sales.

Acid Carbolic—Owing to larger offerings at cut values, stimulated by a slow demand and fair stocks available, prices eased off slightly for spot supplies in one pound bottles. Offerings are being made at values ranging from 63c@64c a pound.

Alcohol—The market for denatured supplies is stronger owing to larger sales booked for account of domestic and export buyers. Leading distillers announced an advance of 5c in quotations to 55c@57c a gallon for carloads. Wood alcohol was also raised in price by makers, who are asking 70c for 95 per cent and 75c a gallon for 97 per cent, for carloads, showing a gain of 5c a gallon over recent sales.

Althea Root—Stronger reports from primary sources and limited offerings of spot supplies, due to meager stocks, resulted in an upward trend of the market. Holders advanced quotations to 35c@40c a pound for whole root.

Cantharides—More favorable reports from the primary markets abroad and smaller spot stocks, led to a stronger sentiment among holders of spot lots, which resulted in an advance of 25c a pound. Sellers are quoting $4.25@$4.50 for whole and $5@5.25 a pound for powdered flies.

Chamomile Flowers—A stronger tone pervades the spot market, due to more encouraging reports from primary sources, and light supplies here, together with larger inquiries from buyers. Sellers are asking 10c advance to 50c@51c a pound for Roman flowers, and fair orders were reported booked at 50c a pound.

Caraway Seed—Strong primary markets and concentration of spot stocks, which are decidedly small, led to a marked rise in prices of 3c a pound. Holders are quoting 28½c@29c a pound for spot lots.

Carbon Disulphide—The market closed easier, based on a lessened cost of production and larger stocks. Makers announced a reduction in spot quotations to 6c a pound for 500-lb. lots and to 7c a pound for 50 to 100-lb lots. Makers also announced that in future, no larger shipments than 500-lb. drums can be made, owing to the Interstate Commerce regulation.

Cinchonidine—Makers have announced lower values on supplies of alkaloid and sulphate to meet the cuts in values offered by speculative holders, as well as to stimulate a larger demand from buyers. Makers are now quot-

ing supplies of 100-ounce cans at 59c for alkaloid crystals and at 35c an ounce for sulphate. Manufacturers are not entering orders or contracts for forward delivery.

Cinchonine—Continued underselling by second hands and a slow demand, resulted in an announcement by domestic makers of a reduction in prices on both alkaloid crystals and sulphate supplies, which are quoted at 20c and 12c an ounce for 100-ounce cans, respectively. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

Codliver Oil—The market is weaker and lower for both Norwegian and Newfoundland oils, owing to a lack of the demand, due to buyers having ample stocks on hand to meet their requirements in the near future. Holders of several brands of Norwegian are offering spot supplies at $3 lower to $135@$140 a barrel as to brand, while sellers of Newfoundland oil are booking orders at $2 lower to $70@$80 a barrel, according to brand.

Coltsfoot—A firmer and higher market for this herb was established, due to stronger primary sources and a further marked curtailment of supplies. Offerings were moderate and holders generally are not inclined to shade prices of 19c@20c a pound, showing a gain of 3c a pound over recent spot quotations.

Cream of Tartar—More liberal offerings by speculative holders, resulted in lower values, showing a loss of about 1c a pound. Offerings are being freely submitted at 38c@39c a pound. Larger productions by makers and a slow demand for buyers are influencing a further downward trend of the market. Second hands are booking orders 2c a pound below makers' quotations.

Dandelion Root—The spot market lacked animation and with an additional increase in stocks, prices eased off. Holders lowered quotations about 3c to 27c@29c a pound, which however, failed to attract larger buying orders.

Digitalis Leaves—The easier and lower trend of primary markets, influenced a weaker sentiment among holders here. In most quarters sellers offered spot lots of imported leaves at 5c lower to 45c@50c. a pound.

Ergot—Values of Russian supplies on the spot are firmer and higher, influenced by stronger reports from abroad and a material decrease in spot stocks, due to a better demand from buyers. Holders raised prices 5c to 70c@72c a pound for spot lots.

Glycerin—A stronger sentiment among refiners is apparent, which is solely attributed to a rising market for animal and vegetable products. Leading Eastern refiners announced advances to 44½c@46c a pound for supplies of chemically pure in drums, while dynamite glycerin was raised to 45c@47c a pound at which figure fair sales were reported. There are, however, refiners who continue to book orders at 43½c@44c a pound for chemically pure supplies in drums. Western makers are still repeating former quotations at 42½c a pound. Soap lye and saponification loose supplies closed at 31c@32½c and at 34½c@35½c a pound, respectively.

Foenugreek Seed—There has been a spectacular rise in prices, based on reports from Morocco that the crop there is a total failure. This created a bullish sentiment among local holders, who advanced quotations to 7c@7½c a pound for spot lots. Speculative buying also forced up values considerably.

Gum Arabic—Amber sorts closed higher, due to firmer primary advices and a further decrease in spot supplies. Sellers in most quarters are refusing to 17c a pound, while some holders are quoting up to 18c a pound for spot lots for immediate delivery.

Juniper Berries—A stronger and higher primary market abroad, influenced a firmer sentiment among local holders. Offerings of spot lots were a shade higher to 4½c@5c, but scattered parcels are being offered at ¼c less a pound.

Marjoram Leaves—Spot lots of German closed firmer in tone in sympathy with stronger advices from abroad and a shortage in spot stocks. In most quarters sellers are naming 3c higher to 43c@45c a pound, but limited offerings at about 1c lower a pound, were reported.

Menthol—A fair decrease in the spot supplies and a larger buying movement, resulted in a firmer and higher market. Holders as a rule are refusing to entertain bids below $3.25 a pound, showing a gain of 10c a pound over recent sales.

Mercury—Shortage of supplies in flasks resulted in an announcement by selling agents of a rise of $2 a flask of 75 pounds. Offerings are light at $77 a flask and inquiries from buyers are larger.

Oil of Bergamot—The spot market is firmer, owing to stronger advices from abroad and a further shrinkage of supplies on the spot. Some leading houses have advanced prices 25c up to $5.75 a pound, while others are offering supplies at values ranging from $5.65@$5.70 a pound.

Opium—Prices closed stronger, influenced by the relative high values established in Macedonia for Turkish gum and importers locally announced an advance of 25c a pound on Turkish druggists' quality in cases, but powdered and granular grades continue to be offered at $11.70 and $11.85 a pound, respectively. The rise in values failed to stimulate a buying movement and continued dullness pervades the market.

Poppy Seed—The spot market is stronger and decidedly higher for Dutch supplies, which have been advanced 3c a pound. The rise is attributed to a higher primary market abroad and the concentration of spot supplies which are very small. Holders are quoting 30c@31c a pound.

Phenolphthalein—Owing to a slight increase in the cost of production and a more pronounced scarcity of supplies, a marked gain of about $2 a pound has been established. Holders in most quarters are naming $20, while others are asking up to $21 a pound.

Quinidine—Domestic manufacturers announced a reduction in prices on both alkaloid crystals and sulphate supplies, due to the continued underselling by second hands and speculative interests. Makers are quoting sulphate and alkaloid crystals, in 100-ounce cans, at 50c and 87c an ounce respectively. Makers are not booking contracts or orders for forward delivery.

Quinine—Owing to persistent offerings at price concessions by speculative interests and no improvement of the demand from both domestic and export buyers, resulted in an announcement by domestic makers of a decline of 15c to 50c an ounce, for supplies in 100-ounce tins, for sulphate and bisulphate, respectively. Quinine alkaloid and minor salts were also reduced in values, makers quoting 100-ounce lots in bulk, 100-ounce cans included at 82c an ounce for alkaloid. The revision of prices by domestic makers is as follows: Quinine sulphate, 100-ounce cans included, 50c; 50-ounce cans, 50½c; 25-ounce cans, 51c; 5-ounce cans, 52c; 1-ounce cans, 55c; 1-ounce vials included 57c; ½-ounce vials, 62c; ¼-ounce vials, 67c; ⅛-ounce vials, 77c; 1/12-ounce vials, 92c; 1/16-ounce vials, $1.07 an ounce; quinine bisulphate, 100-ounce cans, 50c; 5-ounce cans, 52c; 1-ounce cans, 54c; and 1-ounce vials 54c an ounce. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

Saffron Flowers—As a result of larger offerings due to increased stocks and some leading local holders more anxious to realize, prices of American flowers suffered a decline of 5c a pound. Offerings are being made of spot lots at $1.40@$1.45 a pound.

Senna Pods—Prices are slightly firmer, based on a broader inquiry and meager spot supplies. Holders in most quarters are naming 5c higher to 35c@40c a pound, which resulted in fair sales at 35c a pound for supplies for immediate delivery.

Senega Root—A further decrease in spot stocks and stronger advices from primary sources led to a firmer sentiment among local holders. Offerings were made at higher values covering about 2c advance to 62c@63c for Southern and at 66c@67c a pound for Northern spot supplies.

Sodium Benzoate—Small productions and a pronounced scarcity of supplies forced up values materially. Holders in most quarters are naming $9 a pound, while scattered small offerings at $8.75 a pound were reported.

Squill Root—No improvement of the demand and a further increase in offerings, had a weakening effect on prices. Sellers lowered quotations 1c to 13c@14c a pound for spot parcels.

Heavy Chemical Markets

A SPURT IN BUSINESS THE PAST WEEK

Some of the Activity Is Attributed to the Chemical Exposition—Potassium Chlorate Is Higher and Is Believed to Be Object of Speculative Attack

Considerable business was transacted in industrial chemicals during the past week and there are those who concede to the Chemical Exposition the major portion of the responsibility for the impetus given to the trade. In the Exposition itself, particularly in the last half of the week, the activities of the visitors directly interested in chemicals were something more than a cursory inspection of the articles on display. Many inquiries were turned to good account, new connections were made and results generally were gratifying to the numerous exhibitors.

In the open market there was also something doing, but the chief article of attack was potassium chlorate. In a day prices jumped 5c a pound to 53c as the inside quotation with many holders asking 55c a pound and the tendency still upward. Everywhere were found inquiries for the chlorate and the character of the operations were strikingly similar to those of speculation, in fact it looks very much as though the high-handed methods of last season were again to be brought into play. At that time most all commodities were making for higher values, but one or two items were usually selected for assault and carried way beyond the advance of others. It seems as though the same tactics were again to be employed. If that element in the trade is so inclined they will find money accessible at a low rate of interest, which after all, is the underlying factor in speculation.

Saltpeter was advanced following the higher cost of potassium muriate, which is rapidly approaching the $500 mark and will probably influence higher values in most of the potassium salts. Caustic soda was drifting upward and bleach was firm, but soda ash was offered by several sellers at concessions. Copper sulphate is strong and sodium chlorate steady. Calcium acetate was reduced by the maker, copper carbonate was lower and sodium bichromate quotations varied somewhat according to seller. The prussiates showed no improvement. A description of the active items follow in detail:

Acids—The market on acids is fairly steady and prices remain about the same as asked last week, though subject to shading now and then by some sellers. The prices given below are those usually asked by manufacturers.

Muriatic, 18 degrees, 1⅝c@1⅞c a pound; 20 degrees, 1⅞c@2⅛c a pound; 22 degrees, 2⅛c@2⅜c a pound; on contracts 18 and 20 degrees 1½c@1¾c a pound, delivery of two or more cars a month.

Nitric, 36 degree, 5½c@6c a pound; 38 degrees, 6c@6½c a pound; 40 degree, 6½c@7c a pound; 42 degree, 7c@7½c a pound.

Sulphuric, 1c@1¼c a pound for 60 degrees, and 1½c @1¾c a pound for 66 degree, spot. On contract, 66 degree, 93 per cent, $25 a ton and 97 per cent, $35 a ton. In drums and carboys ¼c@½c a pound more is asked.

Alums—The range on ammonium alum was from 4c for the lump to 4⅜c for ground and 5½c a pound for the powdered. Chrome alum was offered at 26c@30c a pound. In potassium alum, manufacturers' prices were up to 8c a pound, but in second hands as low as 6½c@7c a pound was asked. For aluminum sulphate, quotations were 3¼c@3¾c a pound for low grade and 4½c@5c a pound for high grade.

Bleaching Powder—Quite a business was reported done in bleach and prices seemed firm at 4¼c@4½c a pound in large domestic drums. In export drums around 5½c@6c a pound was asked. Some manufacturers are reported sold on contract for next year and are not quoting, others are asking 2½c a pound.

Calcium Acetate—Manufacturers report a reduction in calcium acetate to $3.50@$3.55 a pound. It was stated that the reduction was made to take care of their regular trade and put the same on a permanent basis. At this price it affords the manufacturers only a fair profit and they do not look for further reductions or fluctuations on this article.

Copper Sulphate—Only a moderate business was reported in blue vitriol but the high cost of the metal is holding prices firm. A product said to be 99.8 per cent pure is offered at 10¼c@10½c a pound. Small crystals were offered at 8¾c@9c a pound for October-November delivery and the large crystal at 9¼c@10¼c a pound, according to quantity.

Copperas—The movement of copperas is rather erratic, but prices are holding around 1c@1½c a pound.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Spot supplies of carbon tetrachloride are becoming a little more liberal and prices are easy at 17c@18c a pound. On future delivery 16c a pound was asked.

Potassium Bichromate—In manufacturers' quotations potassium bichromate is holding firm with prices ranging from 42c to 45c a pound. Second hands are asking around 40c a pound on spot for small quantities.

Potash, Caustic—Very little was reported done in caustic potash and some dealers were quoting 83c a pound for the 88-92 per cent. Makers are firm for 90c a pound. Lower grades were somewhat stronger and 55c a pound was the asking for 70-75 per cent.

Potassium Chlorate—An unusual demand has set in for potassium chlorate and values are rising rapidly. The low inside price at the close was 53c a pound but most holders were asking 55c a pound. Manufacturers have been adhering to 70c a pound as the spot value of the chlorate, and there is a probability of that price being realized very soon.

Potassium Prussiate—There has been no material increase in the demand for the prussiates and values continue easy. The yellow prussiate was offered in fairly liberal quantities at 63c@65c a pound. The red prussiate was quoted at $2 a pound by leading manufacturers, while in the open market $1.75 a pound and better could have been done.

Potassium Muriate—Dwindling stocks of the muriate are sending values upward and another $25 a ton was added, bringing prices to $450 a ton. Sales were reported as low as $425 a ton and others were holding for $500 a ton.

Soda Ash—Sales were said to have been made at 3c a pound and appreciable quantities were offered at that figure for spot, for the light 58 per cent soda ash. Several of the leading manufacturers are not quoting on 1917 contracts on account of their sold-up condition, while others are still asking 1¼c a pound basis of 48 per cent but in many instances are limiting the quantities.

Sodium Bichromate—This article held steady for the week at the recent reduction, but second hand sellers continued to quote under manufacturers' by about one cent a pound. Makers were asking 26½c@27c a pound for spot and balance of the year deliveries and 25c a pound on contracts for 1917.

Caustic Soda—Prices are trending upward on caustic soda as the spot supplies are being absorbed, and 3⅞c a pound, 76 per cent, represents the inside quotation for spot and nearby deliveries. On this article manufacturers are making 1917 contracts sparingly and while 2¼c@2½c a pound, basis of 60 per cent, can be done, many of the manufacturers are asking more.

GOODWATER, ALA.—Plans for another large graphite development in Alabama are being formulated by the Goodwater Graphite Company, of Goodwater, Ala., which has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000. Graphite deposits in Goosa and adjoining counties are to be mined. The incorporators are Eugene Argo, J. R. Maloney, W. L. Shumate, Jr., T. D. Epps and J. F. Berry Bough.

COVINGTON, KY.—A plant for the manufacture of barium products will shortly be built at Covington by the Stevens-Nixon Chemical Company, of Cincinnati. The plant's output will include sulphite, sodium sulphate, sulphide and sulphite, lithopone, and several by-products.,

CONTRACTS PLACED FOR ANILINE DYES

Exposition Last Week Stimulated Interest Among Buyers—Vegetable Colors Also Have a Good Week and Prices Stiffen on a Number of Items

It is quite natural that dyestuffs of coal-tar origin should hold the center of the stage after all that was revealed at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries. The displays of finished colors left no doubt as to the progress made by American manufacturers in this line of products, and the activities in the manufacture of intermediates was convincing evidence of the solidity of the industry as a domestic enterprise. Not all of the intermediates were in process of manufacture on a commercial scale, but in most every instance they had been developed sufficiently to assure that end, and several contracts were made accordingly. Aniline was first in the number of manufacturers producing it. Next came para-phenylenediamine, monochlorbenzol, nitrobenzol and par-amidophenol, about equally divided and others had the attention of from one to three producers. In most cases the output was absorbed on contract though there were several concerns with spot offerings of most of their products.

Vegetable dyestuffs have also had a good week, inquiries and sales becoming more numerous and an upward tendency in prices was noticeable in quite a few items. Higher prices in producing countries are affecting advances in the domestic market of such articles as gambier, myrobalans, and sumac. Quotations are gradually being resumed on indigos with prices about 25 per cent in excess of those in effect before the imposition of the tariff. Cutch held the advances recently gained with indications of a further rise in prices. High-grade sumac extract sympathetically followed the increase in ground sumac. Fustic and logwoods chips were lowered, the demand for these having fallen to almost nothing. Logwood and hematine extracts remained about the same. Cudbear and archil quotations were unchanged, though values seemed firmer with increased demand. Chemical mordants are to be had on more favorable terms for the buyer and may be found under heavy chemicals. Some of the important dyestuffs follow in detail:

Albumens—According to importers the real strength of the albumen market is not shown in the local spot quotations. A steady business is reported with sales at 72c@76c a pound, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of import, grade for grade, is said to be higher. Imported blood albumen ranges up to 40c a pound and domestic as low as 28c a pound.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The market refuses to steady and aniline oil and salts are quoted at varying prices. The oil is held around 28c a pound by most sellers though sales were reported as low as 25c a pound. It is recognizable that several grades are in the market, but 28c is said to have been done for a standard quality. This cutthroat competition is holding a number of makers off the market. The salts were again around 40c@42c a pound, while some report getting as high as 46c@48c a pound.

Cutch—Prices for cutch were steady at 8½c@9½c a pound in bales and 11c@12½c a pound in boxes and 14c for high-grade extracts. Dealers insist that the tendency is upward and will be realized as soon as the demand sets in. They say that the quantity of aniline browns for cotton is not so large as to deny cutch its place among the cotton dyes.

Divi-Divi—Spot stocks of divi-divi are said to be scarce and local dealers have raised their prices to $55@$57 a ton. Business is done chiefly on shipments and arrivals therefore are, as a rule, promptly absorbed. The prices asked are around $50@$52 a ton.

Gambier—The demand for gambier continues good and with higher primary prices the local market has also stiffened. There were some stocks offered at 9½c dock and 10c store and others were asking as high as 12c a pound spot. The cubes are also high being held at 20c@22c a pound for cubes No. 1.

Logwood—It is difficult to move the lower grades of logwood as the demand seems to be entirely for the better quality of wood, hence values on the former are on the decline. Good Jamaica wood is obtainable at $35@$40 a ton. Campeche wood is higher and stocks on hand rather scarce. Ample quantities are offered for shipment but prices are unattractive, ranging as high as $60 a ton. The extracts were holding around the prices quoted last week. The solid ranges from 40c to 43c a pound and the 51 degree extract of standard quality was offered at 24c@25c a pound. Hematine paste was quoted as low as 26c and up to 30c a pound and the crystals 45c@50c a pound.

Indigo—Importers and dealers are quoting on small lots of the different indigos at an advance of about 25 per cent in the prices last quoted. There is a variation in the quotations of different sellers, but the following approximate the range: Bengal, $3.50@$4 a pound; Oudes, $3.25 @$3.50; Guatemala, $2.75@$3.45; Kurpahs, $3.00@$3.50. Some dealers are expecting still higher prices as the advance does not cover the duty, but those quoted will probably obtain until a change is made in prices abroad.

Myrobalans—The advances predicted in myrobalans occurred during the week, and importers are quoting up to $54@$55 a ton for J 1s and $50@$51 a ton for J 2s. Values in the foreign markets were advanced several weeks ago, but offering in the local market did not follow until spot offering had been pretty well absorbed.

Sumac—Prices for the ground sumac were boosted again this week and quotations in some quarters were $72 @$74 a ton on spot and $70 a ton for shipment. Advices from producing countries intimate that prices will advance to $80 a ton as values there are constantly tending upward. Prices for the domestic article and the extract therefrom were unchanged being $43@$45 a ton for the former and 7c@9c for the latter. Colorless extract from the imported sumac was raised to 13½c a pound.

Turmeric—The demand for turmeric for food and drug purposes shows a slight increase, but in the industrial trades the uses are limited. Offerings for this week are about as last week, being 9¾c@10c a pound for Aleppy; 8¼c@8⅜c for Madras and 6¾c@7c for China, all spot. Technical grades of Aleppy were offered at 8¼c@8½c a pound, unground. For all grades ground ½c@1¼c a pound more is asked.

Para-amidophenol—Spot offerings of para-amidophenol were in less quantities during the week and prices were advanced to $10 a pound by some sellers. On contract $8 a pound was asked, though it was said that this was slightly shaded by some makers.

Para-phenylenediamine—This product is offered both on spot and contract though offerings of the former are not of large size. The price for spot was quoted at $5 a pound and contract at $3.50 a pound.

Benzaldehyde—There were practically no offerings of benzaldehyde on spot though one maker was offering what surplus might accumulate over contract orders at $6@$7 a pound. On contract it was said that about $5 could be done.

Sulphanilic Acid—Sulphanilic acid was offered on spot and contract. As low as 90c a pound was quoted and $1.10 a pound was asked for a product of very high quality.

MARDEN, ORTH & HASTINGS CO. BUILD NEW PLANT

The Marden, Orth & Hastings Company, manufacturer of chemicals, dyes and dyewood extracts, has recently completed a large plant at Newark, N. J. It owns and operates in addition to this, plants at Jersey City, Woodbridge and Milford, N. J. This company has a large plant at Chicago, both for manufacturing and storage purposes and also in Boston. The company's plant at North Sydney, Nova Scotia, has ample facilities for accumulating and storing Newfoundland and Province cod oils from which points shipments can be made direct.

Included among the company's manufacturers are ammonium nitrate, aniline oil, aniline salts, azo orange, barium chloride, barium nitrate, beta napthol, blanc fixe, dimethylaniline, nigrosine, nitro toluol, orange No. 2, paranitraniline, phenol U. S. P., salicylate of soda U. S. P., salicylic acid U. S. P., salol U. S. P., sulphanilic acid, sulphur black, sulphur brown, special oils and extracts.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.55	— .60
Acetone	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetphenetidin	lb.	38.00	—39.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.45	— .58
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64	— 2.66
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	— 2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.68	— 2.70
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.70	— .72
97 p.c.	gal.	.75	— .76
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.54	— .55
188 proof	gal.	.55	— .57
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .69
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.80	— .85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.90
Grey	oz.	22.00	—27.50
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb. Dom.	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.50	— 4.70
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	15.	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .49
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .76
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.00	—23.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.17	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .68
White	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	51.00	—55.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	— .25
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .65
90 per cent	gal.	.65	— .70
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65	— 2.85
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Napthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)			
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical		—	— 1.40
U. S. P.		—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
Imported	lb.	.24½	— .25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.		— 4.25
Iodide	lb.		— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.		— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	13.00	—14.75
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.48
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk. lb.		—	— .69½
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .70½
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	— .72
24's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .72½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .70
Japan, refined, 2½ lb. slabs	lb.	.75	— .76
Monobromated	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Carame',	50 gals.	—	—10.00
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.07	— .08
Disulphide, technical	lb.	.06	— .07
Castoreum	lb.	10.00	—10.15
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.59	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Heavy	lb.	.03¼	— .05
Chloral Hydrate		1.28½	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, powd	lb.	.04	— .05
Wood, pow'd.	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform	lb.	.59	— —
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20	— 6.40
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	.87	— .95
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .12
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.40	— .41
Cases, fingers	lb.	.42	— .43
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	8.50	— 8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Eighths	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	— 6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	— .37
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	59	— .64
Spanish Apples	lb.		— —
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.35	— 1.45
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.25	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.64	— .70
Small	lb.	.51	— .52
French	lb.	.25	— .28
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— 13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.22	— .23
Reeds	lb.	.75	— .80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.70	— .71
Spanish	lb.	.75	— .79
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Formaldehyde	lb.	.10	— .11
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Gold	lb.		—
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.44½	— .46
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.46	— .46½
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.45	— .47
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.34	— .35½
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.31	— .33
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.70
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.75	— 3.00
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.65	— .70
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.25	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb.	.19	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—18.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.20	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	5.25	— 5.45
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.12	— .14
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.75	— 1.20
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.20	— .21
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.29	— .49
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.	—	— —
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.90
Regular	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Lycopodium	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.19	— .21
Glcerophosphate	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.87	— 2.00
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Small flake	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sorts	lb.	.35	— .40
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Recryst	lb.	5.10	— 5.25
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	77.00	—78.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.18
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .58
Powdered	lb.	—	— .60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .61
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .83
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.36
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.28
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.49
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.59
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.59
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.64
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Metol	lb.	—	— —
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	— .13

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.20 — .22
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.35 — 5.50
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55 — 5.60
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.75 — 5.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz boxes	oz.	5.80 — 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70 — 7.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10 — .11
Irish	lb.	.08 — .12
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.05 — 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.05 —15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00 —12.10
Tonquin	oz.	16.00 —19.05
Druggists	lb.	16.00 —16.50
Synthetic	lb.	10.75 —11.50
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08 — .09
Balls	lb.	.08 — .09
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18 — .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22 — .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07 — .07½
Powdered	lb.	.10½— .11
Opium, cases	lb.	— —11.00
Jobbing lots	lb.	— —11.05
Granular	lb.	— —11.85
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	11.70 —11.85
Orthoform	oz.	— — 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	— — 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.25 — 3.45
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50 — 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32 — .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03½— .04½
Cream	lb.	.05¼— 05¾
Lily white	lb.	.07½— .08¾
Snow white	lb.	.11½— .11⅞
Phenolphthalein	lb.	20.00 —21.10
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	— — .80
Red	lb.	— — 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	— — —
Piperidine	oz.	.85 — .90
Piperin	oz.	.55 — .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70 — 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75 — .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25 — 1.26
Bicarb.	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Bisulphate	lb.	.45 — .60
C.P.	lb.	.75 — .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35 — 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50 — 1.55
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.50 — .51
Glycerophosphate	oz.	2.05 — 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50 — 1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.75 — 3.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	— — .25
Nitrate (Saltpetre)	lb.	.35 — .40
Permanganate	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Salicylate	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50 — .60
C.P.	lb.	.60 — .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75 — .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	.02 — .03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	— — 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12 — .13
Rasped	lb.	.10 — .11
Powdered	lb.	.11½— .12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	— — .50
50-oz. tins	oz.	— — .50½
25-oz. tins	oz.	— — .51
5-oz. tins	oz.	— — .52
1 oz. tins	oz.	— — .55
Second hands	oz.	.50 — .58
Amsterdam	oz.	— — —
German	oz.	— — —
Java	oz.	.50 — .58
Resorcin crystals	lb.	28.00 —29.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34 — .34½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.	lb.	.60 — .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½— .04
Saccharin	lb.	20.00 —21.00
Safrol	lb.	.29 — .31
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.50 — 9.90
Salol, bulk	lb.	3.50 — 3.55
Second hands	lb.	3.30 — 3.45
Saltpetre	lb.	.28 — .30
Sandalwood	lb.	.09 — .15
Ground	lb.	.11 — .18
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.00 —41.00
Powdered	lb.	36.00 —42.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50 — 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70 — 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	— — .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60 — .61
Nitrate	oz.	.43⅛— .44⅛
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40 — .41
Oxide	oz.	.96 — 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.15 — .15½
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11 — .12
Green, pure	lb.	.11½— .12½
Ordinary	lb.	.08 — .09½
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .27
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10½— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08 — .09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90 — 2.00
Citrate	lb.	.60 — .62
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	8.75 — 9.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02 — .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80 — .81
Glycerophosphate crystale.	lb.	2.55 — 2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾— .02¼
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	— — 1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50 — 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05 — .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09 — .12
Dried	lb.	.20 — .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05 — .05½
Salicylate	lb.	1.70 — 1.75
Tungstate	lb.	— — 1.50
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43 — .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46 — .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	— — 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47 — .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.75 — 2.80
Potato	lb.	.06 — .06½
Powdered	lb.	.06½— .07
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.20 — 1.25
Strontium Acetate	lb.	— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80 — .81
Iodide	oz.	.35 — .40
Nitrate	lb.	.32 — .35
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	— 1.08
Powder	oz	— 1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz.	— 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90 — .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.23 — .24
Sulphonal	oz.	.50 — 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00 —16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50 —14.50
Sulphur, Coml	100 lbs.	1.35 — 1.60
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10 — 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30 — 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95 — 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30 — .35
Washed	lb.	.08 — .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02 — .04
Purified	lb.	.12 — .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.03¾— .04
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20 — .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	— .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61 — .63
Casks	lb.	.50 — .54
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50 — .54
Terpineol	lb.	.75 — .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	9.50 —10.00
Iodide	lb.	9.75 —10.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.29½— .30
Bichloride	lb.	.12½— .14
Oxide	lb.	.44 — .46
Toluol, pure	gal.	3.00 — 3.25
Commercial	gal.	2.25 — 2.50
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.00 — 3.10
Artificial	lb.	.12 — .13
Spirits, See Naval Stores.		
Vanillin	lb.	.55 — .59
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53 — .56
Gran.	lb.	.22 — .25
Med.	lb.	.30 — .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.26 — .27
Chloride	lb.	.13 — .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50 — 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45 — .75
Oxide	lb.	.12½— .14
Permanganate	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	— — 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15 — .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½— .07

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.04⅜— .04⅝
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.27 — .28
56 degree	lb.	.08¾— .09¼
70 degree	lb.	.10¾— .10⅞
80 degree	lb.	— — .11
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	— — —
ex Toluol	lb.	11.00 —12.00
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.12 — .12½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11½— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.	lb.	1.45 — 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.20 — 4.25
Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P. drs.	lb.	.57½— .60
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.65 — .70
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90 — 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20 — 6.30
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	— — .67
Powder	lb.	— — .67½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.75 — .80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38 — 1.50
German	lb.	— — —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70 — 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28 — 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40 — 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22 — .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40 — 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35 — .40
Dilute	lb.	.35 — 1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40 — .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90 — .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90 — 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½— .06¾
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½— .07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30 — .35
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.60 — .63
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55 — .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.00 — 1.20
Phosphoric	lb.	.30 — .34
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.90 — 3.10
Crystal, bottles	lb.	2.80 — 3.00
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15 — .18
Crude	gal.	.25 — .30
Salicylic	lb.	1.58 — 1.70
Stearic	lb.	.14 — .16
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05 — .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12 — .14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	— — 1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb	— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb	— .65
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.30 — 4.50
Valeric	lb.	2.40 — 2.90

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	13.00 —13.05
Artificial	lb.	6.55 — 8.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.00 — 1.40
Rectified	lb.	1.75 — 2.20
Anise	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.50 — 2.65
Bergamot	lb.	5.65 — 5.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.45 — 3.75
Synthetic	lb.	3.00 — 3.15
Cade	lb.	.50 — .60
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.75 — .85
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12 — .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16 — .19
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.45 — 4.50
Caraway	lb.	3.10 — 3.20
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Lead Free	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.90 — .95
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14 — .15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.	lb.	20.00 —20.25
Citronella, Ceylon, drums.	lb.	.50 — .51
Java	lb.	.85 — .88
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Bottles	lb.	1.28 — 1.29
Copaiba	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.80 —10.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.15 — 3.20
Cumin	lb.	4.10 — 4.20
Erigeron	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Eucalpytus, Australian	lb.	.64 — .70
California	lb.	— — —
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.45 — 4.50
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.60 — 3.90
Bourbon	lb.	3.30 — 3.55
Turkish	lb.	3.50 — 3.95
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80 — 2.00
Ginger	lb.	6.40 — 7.00
Hemlock	lb.	.50 — .60
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	8.40 — 8.50
Twice rect.	lb.	8.50 — 8.70
Wood	lb.	1.25 — 1.40
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95 — 4.15
Spike	lb.	1.20 — 1.45
Garden	lb.	.60 — —
Lemon	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	.80 — .85
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.70 — 2.90
Linaloe	lb.	2.80 — 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
Malefern	lb.	8.90 — 9.45
Mustard natural	lb.	19.75 —21.00
Artificial	lb.	19.00 —19.75
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00 —58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00 —65.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00 —30.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Orange, bitter, W. Indian.	lb.	2.20 — 2.70
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.75 — 2.80
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00 — 3.05

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .24
Patchouli	lb.	13.05	—14.90
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Petit Grain, So. American	lb	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.05	— 6.55
Pimento	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	13.00	—14.20
Synthetic	lb.	2.55	— 2.90
Rosemary, French	lb.	.70	— .80
Safrol	lb	.40	— .43
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	7.70	— 7.75
West Indian	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .85
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .29
Savin	lb.	—	— —
Spearmint	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
White, French	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.40	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.90	— 5.35
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.50	— 2.90
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Wormwood	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	10.00	—22.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	—37.00
Artificial	lb.	25.00	—30.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	— —
Capsicum	lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.52	— .55
South American	lb.	.63	— .64
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	— 5.05
Oregon	gal.	.74	— .82
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Tolu	lb.	.35	— .36

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	— .33
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .20
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.14	— .14½
of Tree	lb.	.09½	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.30	— .35
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.07	— .09½
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.35	— .40
Broken	lb.	.30	— .32
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.35	— .40
Broken	lb.	.30	— .31
Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	.24½	— .26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd	lb.	.15	— .17½
Condurango	lb.	.19	— .20
Cotton Root	lb.	.07	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.06	— .06½
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .14½
Select, bdls.	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Ordinary	lb.	.11	— .12
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .29
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	— .12
Northern	lb.	.10	— .11
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.25	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.12	— .14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	04½	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.21½	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04	— .04½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.85	— .90
Para	lb.	.50	— .55
Surinam	lb.	.60	— .65
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.60	— 3.20
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.	—	— —
Green label	lb.	1.55	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42½	— .44½
XX	lb.	.47	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .13
Juniper	lb.	.04½	— .05
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poke	lb.	.09	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08	— .09
Sloe	lb.	.70	— .80
Sumac	lb.		— .04

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.58	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.68	— .77
Borage	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Calendula	lb.	.74	— .75
Chamomile, German	lb.		—
Hungarian	lb.	.59	— .60
Belgian	lb.	.54	— .60
Roman	lb.	.50	— .51
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .59
Clover Tops	lb.	.16	— .18
Dogwood	lb.	.13	— .15
Elder	lb.	.16	— .18
Insect, open	lb.		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.26	— .27
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .44
Kousso	lb.		—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.16	— .18
Select	lb.	.21½	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.30	— .32
Malva blue	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	.99	— 1.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .07
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .54
Saffron, American	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Valencia	lb.	10.90	—11.00
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.05	— .08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.40	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05½	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.09½	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.21
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Catnip	lb.	.07	— .11
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.29	— .30
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.34	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.19	— .20
Conium	lb.	.19	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .08½
Damiana	lb.	.10	— .11
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis	lb.	.45	— .50
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .19
Eucalyptus	lb.	.05½	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.25	— .29
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.06	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Henna	lb.	.11	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.18½	— .20
Jaborandi	lb.	.18½	— .20
Laurel	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.23	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Matico	lb.	.24	— .30
Marjoram, German	lb.	.43	— .50
French	lb.	.19	— .19½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .05½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	— .16
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .14
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	4.00	— 4.90
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Rosemary	lb.	.06	— .06½
Rue	lb.	.40	— .49
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .62
Grinding	lb.	—	— .55
Greek	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Spanish	lb.	.07½	— .08
Savory	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.60	— .65
Half leaf	lb.	.55	— .59
Siftings	lb.	.44	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .37
Tinnevelly	lb.	.25	— .33
Pods	lb.	.35	— .39
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .11
Skullcap	lb.	.14	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .21
Stramonium	lb.	.18	— .18½
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .09½
Thyme	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood	lb.	.24	— .30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07½	— .08½

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.65	— .68
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .71
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.81	— .90
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .44
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.14	— .15
German	lb.	.15	— .19
Arnica	lb.	.54	— .64
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.41	— .46
St. Vincent	lb.	.06½	— .07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04½	— .05
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna, German	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Powdered			
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.09	— .10
Beth	lb.	.20	— .24
Bitter	lb.	.22	— .23
Blueflag	lb.	.11	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	— .40
American	lb.	.25	— .40
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.95	— 3.00
Unbleached	lb.	.21½	— .25
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.10	— .11
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.14	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.09	— .10
Cranesbill	lb.	.05	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Dandelion, German	lb.	.32	— .35
American	lb.	.27	— .29
Doggrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.29	— .34
Elecampane	lb.	.11	— .11½
Galangal	lb.	.10	— .12
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .06
Gentian	lb.	.21	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .27
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Ginger, African	lb.	.08¾	— .08⅞
Jamaica, unbleached	lb	.20	— .20½
Bleached	lb	.24	— .25
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.45	— 5.60
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Hellebore, white	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
Black	lb.	.15	— .17

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Con.*

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	.11¼	— .15½
Powdered	lb.	.15½	— .16
Kava Kara	lb.	.18½	— .21½
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.35	— .37
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.45	— .50
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.18	— .21
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .41
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08½
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16½
Verona	lb.	.13	— .13½
Finger	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25	— .29
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.36	— .40
Pleurisy	lb.	.12	— .14
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.30	— .35
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High, dried	lb.	.17	— .18
Cuts	lb.	.60	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.10½	— .11
Senega, Northern	lb.	.66	— .67
Southern	lb.	.62	— .63
Serpentaria	lb.	.32	— .36
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.21	— .22
Stripped	lb.	.25	— .26
Spikenard	lb.	.10	— .13
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .10
Squill	lb.	.13	— .14
Stillingia	lb.	.05	— .06
Stone	lb.	06	— .06½
Turkey Corn	lb.	—	— —
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.32	— .33
True (Aletris)	lb.	.18½	— .21
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.74	— .75
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.25	— .29
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.09	— .10
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.10¼	— .13
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.05½	— .07

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	—	— —
Anise, Levant	lb.	.14½	— .15
Spanish	lb.	.18	— .18¼
Star	lb.	.21	— .21½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Caraway	lb.	.28½	— .29
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .50
Decorticated	lb.	—	— —
Celery	lb.	.22	— .23
Colchicum	lb.	1.04	— 1.05
Conium	lb.	.17½	— .18¼
Coriander, natural	lb.	.09	— .09½
Bleached, domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	—	— —
Levant	lb.	—	— —
Mogador	lb.	.22	— .22¾
Morocco	lb.	.20½	— .21
Dill	lb.	.14	— .15
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.62	— .67
Italian	lb.	.12	— .14
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
French	lb.	.12	— .12½
Flax, whole	per bbl.	9.75	—10.00
Ground	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Foenugreek	lb.	.07	— .07½
Domestic	lb.	.09	— .10
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.29½	— .33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.20½	— .21
Lobelia	lb.	.26½	— .28
Millet, natural	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Hulled	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
California, brown	lb.	.11	— .11½
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.12½	— 12¾
English, yellow	lb.	.12	— .12¾
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Indian	lb.	.21	— .22
Dutch	lb.	.12½	— .12¾
Chinese	lb.	.05¼	— .05¾
Parsley	lb.	.20½	— .21
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.30	— .31
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Quince, select	lb.	.75	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Japanese	lb.	.06	— .06½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.22	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.29½	— .35
Stramonium	lb.	.09½	— .10¼
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Small	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Madras	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
China	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.85	— .90

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08	— .09½
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.21	— .23
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30	— .34
Seconds	lb.	.27	— .29
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.17	— .18
White	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .28
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .39
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.75	— .80
Gamboge	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Guaiac	lb.	.25	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Kino	lb.	.50	— .58
Locust	lb.	.29	— .31
Mastic	lb.	.35	— .36
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.22	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.19	— .20
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .12½
Sorts	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Tears	lb.	.11	— .12
Sandarac	lb.	.24½	— .25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.22	— .24
Bees, white	lb.	.44	— .50
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	— .33
Refined	lb.	.35	— .39
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.44	— .45
No. 2	lb.	.36	— .37
No. 3	lb.	.26	— .27
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	— .14
White	lb.	.14	— .20
Japan	lb.	.14½	— .15
Montan, crude	lb.	.40	— .45
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.55	— .60
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.		—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04½
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Powdered	lb.	—	— .05½
Alum, chrome	lb.	.30	— .32
Potash, ground	100 lbs.	—	— 7.10
Lump	100 lbs.	—	— 7.00
Powdered	100 lbs.	—	— 8.00
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.75
High Grade	100 lbs.	4.50	— 5.00
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	—	— .05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .2[illegible]
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¾	— .06¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.09½	— .10¼
Lump	lb.	.18	— .2[illegible]
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.		— 3.7[illegible]
Domestic	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Barium, chloride	ton	100.00	—110.00
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04¼	— .06½
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	100 lbs.		
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .10½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.17	— .18
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .38
Subacetate (Verdigris)		.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate	lb.	.09¼	— .10¼
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	4.50	— 5.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11⅝
White cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .14
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¾
Granulated	lb.	—	— .13½
Powdered	lb.	.14⅞	— .15⅝
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	— .07¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .06¼
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .02
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02½
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .06
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
42 deg. carboys	lb.	2—	— .07
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06½
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 2.00
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .43
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.53	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .55
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton		425.00	—450.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	.63	— .65
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.30	— .31
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.25	— .27
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.		1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	lb.	—	— —
Chlorate	lb.	.28	— .35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.20
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Prussiate	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.	—	— —
60 p. c.	per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude, f. o. b. New York	ton		—29.50

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			—
60 deg.	lb.	.01	— .01¼
66 deg. carboys..per 100 lbs.		1.25	— 1.50
Oleum 20 p.c.		.01½	— .01¾
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.72	— .76
Blood	lb.	.32	— .40
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	—	— .05
Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.14	— .17
Camwood	lb.	.17	— .20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.65	— .70
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .45
English	lb.	.30	— .35
Cutch, bales	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Boxes	lb.	.11	— .12½
Divi-Divi	ton	50.00	—55.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Fustic Stick	ton	18.00	—20.00
Young, root	ton	—	— —
Gambier Spot	lb.	.10	— .12
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Oudes	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	— 3.50
Kurpahs	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Madras	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Logwood, stick	ton	25.00	—50.00
Roots	ton	—	— —
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .25
Myrobalans	ton	50.00	—54.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.57	— .60
Chinese	lb.	.20	— .23
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron	ton	28.00	—32.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Sumac	ton	70.00	—74.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11	— 11½
Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .11
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.09	— .10
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.10½	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.24	— .30

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Fustic	lb.	.04	— .05
Hypernic	lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood	lb.	.03	— .05
Red Saunders	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.30	— .35
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .45
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.12	— .14
Borneo	lb.	.12	— .14
Mangrove	lb.	.07	— .08
Fustic	lb.	.16	— .20
Gall	lb.	.18	— .20
Hematine, Crystals	lb.	.45	— .50
Extract, Contract	lb.	—	— —
Spot	lb.	.26	— .30
Hemlock	lb.	.05½	— .06
Indigo	lb.	.30	— .32
Logwood, solid	lb.	.40	— .46
51 degrees contracts	lb.	—	— —
Spot	lb.	.21	— .25
Oak	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Persian Berry	lb.	.50	— .53
Quebracho, solid 65 p.c. tan	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Clarified 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	— .08
Unclarified	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Quercitron	lb.	.10	— .11
Sumac	lb.	.07	— .13½

Coal Tar Bases, Intermediates and Colors.

Acid Benzoic	lb	—	—10.00
Acid Black	lb.	—	— 2.75
Acid Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic		—	— —
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Orange	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
p-Amidophenol	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Aniline Oil	lb.	.28	— .32
Aniline Salts	lb.	.40	— .45
Aniline for red	lb.	—	— —
Anthracene		—	— —
Anthraquinone		—	— —
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Basic Green		—	—11.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.63	— .70
Benzol, Com.	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzidine	lb.	—	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	— 3.50
Bismarck Brown	lb.	—	— 2.00
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	—	— .31
Chrysomine Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cumidine		—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	—15.00
o—Dianisidine		—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	-	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
m—Dinitrobenzene	lb.	—	— .80
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	—	— .60
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— .44
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.85	— 1.00
m—Dinitrotoluene		—	— —
Diphenylamine	lb.	—	— 1.75
Direct Black	lb.	—	— 2.50
Dioxynaphthalene		—	— —
Eosine	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Indigo, 20% paste (German)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Induline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Malachite Green	lb.	15.00	—20.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green		—	— —
Methylanthraquinone		—	— —
Methylene Blue	lb.	6.50	—14.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	7.50	—10.00
Naphthalene	lb.	.07	— .10
Naphthalenediamine		—	— —
a—Naphthol		—	— —
b—Naphthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
a—Naphthylamine		—	— —
b—Naphthylamine		—	— —
Nigrosine, Spirit Sol.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Nigrosine, Water Sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Nigrosine, fat soluble	lb.	—	— 1.75
o—Nitraniline	lb.	—	— 1.85
Nitrobenzene	lb.	—	— .27
o—Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .55
a—Nitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— .42
Nitronaphthol		—	— —
Nitrotoluene		—	— —
m—Phenylenediamine	lb.	—	— 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Phthalic Anhydride		—	— —
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	—	—20.00
Toluidine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Toluol, Pure	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Toluol Commercial 90%	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
o—Toluidine		—	— —
m—Toluylenediamine		—	— —
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Scarlet 2 R	lb.	—	— 4.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Sulphur Blue	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Sulphur Brown, chestnut	lb.	—	— .50
Xylene, Pure	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Xylene, Com.	lb.	.40	— .50
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .85

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.69	— .70
Domestic, prime	gal.	.66	— .67
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	70.00	—80.00
Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	—140.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
English	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.09¾	— .10½
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.07	— 1.09
Off Prime	gal.	.95	— .96
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.86	— .88
No. 1	gal.	.81	— .82
No. 2	gal.	.75	— .76
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	—	— —
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.49	— .50
Brown, strained	gal.	.57	— .58
Light, strained	gal.	.59	— .60
Yellow bl'ch'd winter	gal	.61	— .62
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal	.63	— .64
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.04	— 1.09
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.99	— 1.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.94	— .96
Prime	gal.	.89	— .90
Dark	gal.	.79	— .80
Oleo Oil	lb.	.12	— .12½
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
Jaw	gal.	—	— —
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Saponified	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.07	— .07½
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.79	— .80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.77	— .78
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.75	— .76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.12	— .12½
Double pressed	lb.	.13	— .13½
Triple pressed	lb.	.14	— .14½
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.89	— .90
Prime	lb.	.87	— .88
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.63	— .64
Bleached	gal.	.65	— .66
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.67	— .68

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb.	.80	— .90
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Cases	lb.	.14½	— .15
No. 3	lb.	.13½	— .14
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Cochin	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Copra	lb.	.12½	— .13¼
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	10.61	—10.65
Cottonseed, prime, yel	lb.	.10½	— .10¾
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.68½	— .69
Summer, white	lb.	—	— .10½
Winter Yellow	lb.	—	— .10½
Croton	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .76
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .77
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .78
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.		—	— .79
Mustard Seed, expressed	gal.	—	— —
Olive, denatured	gal.	.95	— .97
Foots	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
U. S. P.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Commercial	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Prime, red	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Palm Kernel domestic	lb.	.12¼	— .12½
Palm Kernel, Imported	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.88	— .95
Pine Oil, white	gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Yellow	gal.	.95	— 1.05
Poppy	gal.	—	— —
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	— —
Blown	gal.	.96	— .98
Refined	gal.	.92	— .94
Rosin Oil, first rect.	lb.	.30	— .31
Second	gal.	.40	— .41
Third	lb.	.51	— .52
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
Imported	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.40	— .45
Commercial	gal.	.30	— .35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½	— .30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	— .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	gal.	24	— .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— .23½

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.	gal.	.46	— .46½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.41	— .42
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.38	— .39
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal bbls.	6.75	— 7.00
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280 lb. bbl.	6.10	— 6.15

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.38	— .39
Diamond "T"	lb.	.37	— .38
V. S. O.	lb.	.38	— .39
Fine orange	lb.	.34	— .35
Second orange	lb.	.32	— .34
T. N	lb.	.30	— .30½
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.29	— .30
Button	lb.	.37	— .40
Regular, bleached	lb.	.31	— .32
Bone, Dry	lb.	.38	— .40

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20	— .21
Canton, rolls	lb.	.11⅞	— .12
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.36	— .37
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.14	— .15
Bombay	lb.	.11	— .11½
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14¼	— .15
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.22	— .23
Mombassa	lb.	.30	— .30¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26	— .26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.26	— .26½
Penang	lb.	.32	— .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	20	— .21
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.16	— .17
African	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Cochin	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Japan	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Mace, Banda	lb.	—	— .58
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.55	— .55½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.19	— .20
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16½	— .19
Hungarian	lb.	—	— .29
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.17	— .17¼
White	lb.	.21	— .21½
Pimento	lb.	.05	— .06

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..		—	—32.25
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	—27.75
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—32.50
Montgomery		—	— —
New Orleans	ton	31.00	—32.50
Corn Cake	short ton	—	—28.50
Meal	short ton	—	—30.60
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	36.00	—37.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—38.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.23
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.39
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.00
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70	— .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.38	— .41
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½	— .20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18	— .22
Medium	lb.	.24	— .26
Fancy	lb.	.38	— .40
Honey—			
Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14	— .15
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11	— .13
Buckwheat ext.		.06½	— .07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	—	— 2.71

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.15½	— .16
Bahia	lb.	.13½	— .14
Cuban	lb.	.14	— .14
Trinidad	lb.	.15¼	— .15
Hayti	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Maracaibo	lb.	.18	— .19

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar- buc'le	Fed-eral	Wa- ter ne
Powdered	7.00	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.1
XXXX	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.1
Confectioners' A	6.80	6.80	6.80	—	6.9
Fine gran.	6.90	6.90	6.90	7.00	6.9

NEW CORPORATIONS

Consolidated Mexican Oil Corporation, Wilmington, Del.; capital, $1,000,000; to produce and refine, market and distribute petroleum and its products; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis.

The Hegeler Zinc Company, Inc., New York; Capital no par Holmes, P. B. Fischer, R. Y. Hoffman, 105 La Salle street, Chicago.

J. Leff Company, Inc., Edgemere, N. Y.; capital, $10,000; syrups, flavorings, malted milk, gelatine, sugar, products, chemicals, transvalue, begin with $3,500; zinc, zinc-spelter, sulphuric acid; E. E. fer, trucking, express; J. Bock, M. Kaplan, J. Leff, 53 Franklin avenue, Edgemere.

Co-operative Chemical Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; capital, $50,000; toilet articles and perfumes; Lewis O'Harra, Edward Beauchamp, Lois K. More.

The Wriley Manufacturing and Distributing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; capital, $10,000; to manufacture toilet articles; J. R. Grotendick, J. H. Kehl, T. W. Smith.

Commercial Electrolytic Corporation, New York; capital, $150,000; pharmaceutical preparations, toilet articles, drugs, chemicals; L. Molin, C. A. Buerk, A. W. Brand, 330 Park avenue.

Bule Chemical Corporation, New York; capital, $25,000; chemicals, composition for removing carbon from autos, motors, rifles, military ordnance machines, make autos, motor boats; E. A. Carlin, R. B. McCutcheon, L. Mair, 209 West 87th street.

American Oil Export Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, $100,000; petroleum products, mine coal, gas; G. W. Geiling, F. H. Stokes, J. J. Thornley, 399 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn.

Dallin, Rosenblum Company, Inc., New York; capital, $18,000; drugs, medicines; M. Goldwater, M. Rosenblum, I. N. Dallin, 1,018 Amsterdam avenue.

James Milaw, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; drugs, chemicals, hospital supplies, merchandise, V. C. Bogardus, O. K. Gillam, J. Milaw, 1,204 Broadway.

Alhambra Pharmacy, Inc., New York; capital, $6,000; drugs, chemicals; N. W. F. and I. Blanstein, 92 Mt. Morris Park West.

Cherneff's Drug Shop, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, $5,000; drugs, medicines; H. F. Chaiken, H. Cherneff, F. Garmesey, 127 Milford street.

Foram Corporation, South Orange, N. J.; capital, $75,000; to conduct engineering and chemical works; Clarence C. Campbell, William R. Baird, South Orange; Stephen S. Newton, New York.

Lucama Drug Company, Lucama, N. C.; capital, $5,000, paid in $1,500; R. H. Patterson, D. J. Patterson, Wilson, N. C.; J. B. Rice, Wakefield, N. C.

The Grain Chemical Company, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; patent medicines, drugs, medicines; H. Gorham, Jr., J. F. Mulqueen, Jr., A. F. Vantine, 37 Wall street.

Polk and Thompson Company, Inc., Troy, N. Y.; capital, $5,000; drugs, chemicals, medicines, paints; B. W. Knower, C. F. Polk, G. H. Thompson.

American Middleburg, Transvaal, Corporation, capital, $1,000,000; chemicals, mines, mining rights, coal, coke, wood, minerals, hotels, theatres; M. V. Skrivanek, Middleburg, Transvaal, South Africa, J. F. C. Luhan, S. A. Hueszey, New Dorp.

Honduras Petroleum Company, Inc., New York; capital, $250,000; D. D. Merchant, I. S. Josephs, E. M. Davidson, 130 East 12th street.

Broga Soluble Oil Company, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.; capital, $1,000; oil, chemical preparations, articles, compounds; W. H. Hazing, F. C. Love, F. D. Broga, 317 Gifford street, Syracuse.

The T. R. D. Barse Chemical Company, Inc., New York; capital, $50,000; chemists and druggists; J. G. Treacy, W. P. Straine, R. Doyle, 668 Eighth avenue.

Carbon Eliminating Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, $10,000; oils, chemicals, carbon eliminating process, autos, equipment; E. Isler, A. and J. Bonner, 87 Maiden Lane.

Cuban Potash Corporation, Dover, Del.; capital, $5,000,000; acquire, own and develop lands containing potash, deal in fertilizers; Theodore B. Heller, Thomas C. Meadows, Irving Burdick, all of New York.

Utility Distributing Corporation, Dover, Del., capital, $1,000,000; to deal in and with chemicals and combinations to remove and prevent the formation of carbon; M. I. Newman, Tarrytown, N. Y.; W. S. Milliker, C. J. Coleman, both of New York.

Capital Increases

American White Cross Laboratories, Inc., New York; $5,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions

North American Pharmacal Company, Inc., Manhattan.

Authorizations

Ethical Drug Stores Corporation, Dover, Del.; capital, $25,000; to operate retail drug stores; representative, Max Lapat, 35 West 32nd street, Manhattan.

CHICAGO DRUG CLUB ELECTS

CHICAGO, ILL., September 30—The Chicago Drug Club held its annual meeting for the election of officers at Hotel Sherman on Monday evening, September 25, when 150 members were present. Sixty-three new members were enrolled. President Charles G. Knight nominated Vice-President H. M. Moffett for president and the vote was unanimous. For vice-president, Leo L. Mrasek, president of the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy, was unanimously chosen; Otto Mentz was elected second vice-president for a second term and Joseph F. Forbrich was elected third vice-president. Otto E. Bruder was chosen recording secretary and J. M. Schwalbe re-elected financial secretary. C. A. Abrahamson was chosen treasurer and R. D. Keim was unanimously elected sergeant-at-arms. Charles G. Knight was made a member of the board of directors and Richard Voge elected chairman of the entertainment committee, with Adolph Umenhofer vice-chairman.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.55	— .66
1st select powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.60	— .70
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sfted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.75	— .90
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.			
14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C.P., med	lb.	.60	— .65
Technical	lb.	.35	— .45
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.75	— 2.85
Acetozone, P., D. & Co	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.16	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c	lb.	.18	— .24
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.56	— .60
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.80	— .90
From Toluol	lb.	13.50	—14.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.		— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.62	— .70
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.	.65	— .73
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.72	— .76
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	2.25	— 4.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .30
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst (kegs)	lb.	.68	— .70
Less than keg	lb.	.75	— .80
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .90
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— —
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.20	— .23
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.55	— 1.80
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.20	— 4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (3½)	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg, carb.	lb.	.07½	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	3.85	— 4.10
1 oz. v.	oz.	.33	— .38
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.90	— 2.45
Bulk	lb.	1.85	— 2.40
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.35	— .40
Succinic, crys.	oz.	.40	— .50
Sulphocarbolic (about 30%)	oz.	—	— .30
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.70	— .72
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .75
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.38	— .40
Acidol	oz.		— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.15
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ¼ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	oz.	—	— 1.80
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	— .90
Hydrous	lb.	.65	— .70
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	.85	— 1.00
Chlo. Solution	oz.	.85	— 1.00
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	2.00	— 2.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.72	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.87	— 3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal	.60	— .65
Methylic (Wood) bbls	gal.	.75	— .90
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	43.	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.60	— .65
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.23	— .27
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .35
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.65	— .75
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— 4.10
Amb rgris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Ambergris, Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.10½	— .14
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.19	— .23
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	— .18
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.35	— .38
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .38
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.80	— .90
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 7.75
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.75
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.30	— .40
Seed	lb.	.65	— .75
Anise Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Star	lb.	.40	— .45
Angostura Bark	lb.	50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.50	— 2.75
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.75	— 3.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.40	— 2.50
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.20	— 2.30
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.80	— .85
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Tolu	lb.	.45	— .50
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots	lb.	.30	— .40
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.85
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.55	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .68
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— .65
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
	oz.	.18	— .30
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	4.95	— 5.70
40 p.c.	lb.	4.50	— 5.05
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.85	— 4.40
Subgallate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bismuth, Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	3.45	— 4.10
Subsalicylate	lb.	5.70	— 6.15
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.45	— .50
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.67	— .77
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.56	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	15.00	—16.00
	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	9.00	— 9.75
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and split	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .17
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.35	— 1.10
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.18	— .20
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.75	— .90
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.73	— .80
¼ lb. squares	lb.	.74	— .81
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.74	— .81
Monobromated	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, Sifted	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Chinese	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .38
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.23	— .32
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .35
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.80	— .90
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.75	— .85
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.50	— .55
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.35	— .45
Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm.	each	—	— .80
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .72
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	1.23	— 1.30
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— .96
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.10
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.10
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.05
Sulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.20	— .32
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.16	— .24
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs.	oz.	—	— 5.40
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 5.60
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.20

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	9.75	—11.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Nitrate	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 8.50
Phosphate	oz.	7.20	— 8.50
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	— 9.00
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	bl.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.40	— .50
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70	— .75
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	— 1.50
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4..	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .65
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.12	— .15
Bbls.	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	—.04
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.70	— .75
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.25	— .30
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 1.30
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.40	— .90
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cyripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.38	— .44
Cut	lb.	.40	— .46
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.	gr.	.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.10	— .15
White	lb.	.12	— .17
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ½ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	11.00	—16.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.70	— .75
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—10.00
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— .75
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— ..70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— 36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube.	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.20	— .75
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—10.50
Less	lb.	.08	— .09
Ground	lb.	.08	— .10
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.09	— .10
Formaldehyde	lb.	.15	— .20
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— .75
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.45	— .46
in cans	lb.	.46	— .47
Less	lb.	.50	— .62
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.65	— 1.70
Carbonate	oz.	—	— —
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.23	— .30
Helmitol	lb.	—	— .60
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hierra Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.36	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .26
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .15
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.24	— .28
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	4.50	— 4.80
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.18	— .20
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	5.00	— 5.55
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	6.55	— 7.05
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.25	— .30
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	oz.	.40	— .53
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	— .12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .70
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— 1.00
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— 4.00
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.45	— .50
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.56	— .65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.57	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.11	— .15
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	lb.	14.50	—15.50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz	—	— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .58
Salicylate	lb.	5.90	— 6.40
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.24	— .28
2 oz.	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .22
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.50	— .75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Small	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Mercury, Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Yellow	oz.	—	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.65	— .70
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Meconate	oz.	—	— 8.75
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	6.30	— 6.50
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, Resublm.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .65
Narcotine, pure ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .17
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.30
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.		— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz		— 3.25
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— .75
Nutgalls	lb.	.30	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .77
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large	80 to lb.	.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 6.30
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.65	— .75
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.35	— 1.60
Castor, American	lb.	.15½	— .23
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Copra	lb.	.20	— .25
Cod Liver, Newfland	gal.	3.25	— 3.75
Norwegian	gal.	5.50	— 5.75
Bbls.	ea.	145.00	—165.00
½ bbls.	ea.	76.00	— 85.00

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Coriander	oz.	1.50 — 1.65
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	.85 — 1.10
Croton	lb.	1.20 — 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.50 — 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60 — 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40 — .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80 —1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75 — 5.25
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75 — 5.25
Fusel, pure	lb.	.80 — .85
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.50 — 5.00
Turkish	lb.	— — —
Ginger	oz.	.45 — .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.25 — 3.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00 — 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75 — .90
Henbane	lb.	— — 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	8.75 — 9.25
Wood	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Lard	gal.	.95 — 1.20
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	— — —
Flowers	lb.	4.50 — 5.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.20 — 1.25
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40 — 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.75 — .86
Raw	gal.	.74 — .85
Lobelia	oz.	— — .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15 — 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50 —12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00 —22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50 — 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.32 — .37
Musk	oz.	— — 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20 — 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00 — 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50 — 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25 — 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10 — 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.20 — 1.40
Pompeian	gal.	2.70 — 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.75 — 2.90
Sweet	lb.	3.50 — 4.10
Origanum	lb.	.35 — .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16 — .20
Kernel	lb.	.18 — .21
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	— — 1.25
Light	gal.	— — —
Russian	gal.	— — 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25 — 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45 — .55
Peanut	gal.	.90 — 1.15
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50 — 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	— — 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Western	lb.	2.45 — 2.55
Petit Grain	oz.	.45 — .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10 — 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10 — 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.20 — 1.30
Rhodinol	oz.	— — 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30 — .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00 —18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50 — 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75 — .90
Rosin	gal.	.40 — .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40 — .50
Sage	oz.	— — .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.00 — 1.10
Sandalwood, English	lb.	8.40 — 9.00
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.80 — .95
Savin	lb.	9.50 —10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10 — 2.25
Sperm, winter, blchd	gal.	.90 — 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75 — .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40 — .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	35 — .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55 — 1.65
White	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70 — .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00 — 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50 — 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.60 — 2.75
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00 — 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50 — 5.50
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70 — .80
Iodine		— — 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.95 — 1.05
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75 — .85
Zinc Oxide	lb.	— — .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	11.00 —11.50
Granulated	lb.	11.85 —12.00
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	11.70 —11.90
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30 — 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10 — .18
Orphol	oz.	— — —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22 — .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40 — 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20 — .25
Orthoform	oz.	1.40 — 1.50
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	— — 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	— — 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 2.50
Pancreatin, U.S.P.	oz.	.20 — .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65 — .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14 — .16
Paraform	oz.	.14 — .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	— — 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	— .75
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35 — .40
Paris Green	lb.	.32 — .42
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28 — .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40 — .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45 — .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20 — .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21 — .23
White	lb.	.28 — .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ	lb.	.50 — .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25 — .30
Persian Berries	lb.	.45 — .55
etrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15 — .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	— — —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	— — 2.75
Pheno-bromate	oz.	— — 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	— — .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.75 — 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40 — 1.65
Photol	oz.	— — 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22 — .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10 — .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07 — .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48 — .52
Piperidine	oz.	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80 — .90
Piperazine	oz.	— 4.25
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32 — .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28 — .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.45 — 2.50
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.75 — 2.80
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.15 — 1.25
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.30 — 1.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25 — .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50 — .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25 — 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20 — .22
Root	lb.	.16 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.20 — .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.33 — .36
White	lb.	.36 — .38
Potassa, Caustic, com	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75 — 2.20
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Arsenate	oz.	.12 — .15
Arsenite	oz.	— — .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30 — .45
Bichromate	lb.	.50 — .55
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.45 — 1.60
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.10 — 1.30
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45 — .50
Borate	lb.	— — .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.35 — 1.45
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
C. P.	lb.	2.00 — 2.50
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	.90 — 1.10
Chlorate	lb.	.58 — .75
Powdered	lb.	.59 — .76
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.65 — .75
Citrate	lb.	1.70 — 1.80
Cyanide	lb.	.80 — 3.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.30 — 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27 — .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Iodide	lb.	4.05 — 4.30
Iodate	oz.	— — .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	— — 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20 — .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.30 — 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.29½ — .35
Powdered	lb.	.28½ — .35
C. P.	lb.	.45 — .55
Permanganate	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Pure, Powdered	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	— — .32
C. P.	lb.	— — —
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30 — 2.40
Yellow	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Salicylate	oz.	.30 — .35
Sulphate	lb.	1.00 — 1.35
Sulphide	lb.	1.10 — 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90 — 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25 — .30
Powdered	lb.	.32 — .37
Berries	lb.	.20 — .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25 — 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20 — 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20 — .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50 — 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	— — .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	— — .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18 — .22
Powdered	lb.	.24 — .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60 — .65
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90 — 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	.95 — 1.15
Sulph.	oz.	.65 — .80
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	— — 1.11
Acetate	oz.	— — 1.19
Bimuriate	oz.	— — 1.07
Arsenate	oz.	— — 1.07
Arsenite	oz.	— — 1.07
Benzoate	oz.	— — 1.07
Bisulphate	oz.	.50 — .70
Carbolate	oz.	— — 1.11
Citrate	oz.	— — 1.01
Glycerophosphate	oz.	— — 1.53
Hydrobromide	oz.	— — .99
Hydrochloride	oz.	— — .99
Hypophosphite	oz.	— — 1.09
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	— — .83
Phosphate	oz.	— — .99
Lactate	oz.	— — 1.05
Salicylate	oz.	— — .95
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.50 — .55
5-oz. cans	oz.	55 — .65
1-oz. cans	oz.	.60 — .70
Valerate	oz.	— — 1.20
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12 — .14
German	lb.	.10 — .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.45 — .50
Red Saunders	lb.	.16 — .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	— — .75
Resin, common	lb.	.06 — .08
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		6.50 — 7.00
Powdered	lb.	.12 — .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	— — 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.75 — 1.85
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 1.00
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35 — .40
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—
1-oz.	oz.	—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.44 — .90
Clippings	lb.	.35 — .45
Powdered	lb.	.35 — .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34 — .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	— 2.25
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90 — 1.20
Red	lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25 — .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07 — .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00 — 2.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	13.25	—13.50
Sage Leaves	lb.	.18	— .60
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	.80	— .95
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Salophen	oz.	—	— 1.00
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.35	— .40
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.65	— 2.90
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .26
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.70	— .80
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	— .32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	— .45
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .50
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.48	— .50
Fused Cones	oz.	.50	— .53
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.18	— .20
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	— .40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	— .22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	9.00	— 9.75
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .45
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.85	— 1.05
Cacodylate	oz.	4.00	— 4.40
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate, techn.	lb.	.40	— .50
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.10	— .12
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystallized	lb.	.13	— .16
Dried	lb.	.24	— .45
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph	oz.	—	— 4.00
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.56	— .68
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.22	— .26
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.40	— .44
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .80
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.40	— .45
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.		1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.05
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.25
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.95
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, pow'd	lb.	.23	— .30
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.27	— .32
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphónethylmeth, U.S.P.	lb.	17.00	—20.00
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	— .53
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	— 3.00
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.65	— .70
Terpinol	lb.	—	— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.70
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—10.00
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— .70
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Thymol	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb	11.50	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Vanillin	oz.	.75	— .80
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— —
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .45
	100s	—	— —
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	— .30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.20	— .24
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.50	— .70
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .55
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .25
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphide	oz.	.50	— .75
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 2.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Oz.	oz.	.45	— .53

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from September 25 to October 2, 1916

ACETANILID—100 lbs., $150, Australia.

ACID, ACETIC—180 lbs., $19, Panama; 20 lbs., $24, Cuba; 50 lbs., $8, Dutch West Indies; 80 lbs., $20, Brazil; 860 lbs., $138, Venezuela; 27,975 lbs., $5,595, Dutch East Indies; 200 lbs., $49, Panama; 616 lbs., $64, Peru; 87 lbs., $19, Venezuela; 40 lbs., $13, Nicaragua; 90 lbs., $23, Trinidad; 90 lbs., $9, San Domingo; 3,850 lbs., $950, Chile; 651 lbs., $122, Costa Rica; 8,730 lbs., $2,491, Argentina; 100 lbs., $20, Colombia; 222 lbs., $58, Uruguay.

ACID, BORIC—280,000 lbs., $40,600, England; 380 lbs., $49, Panama; 128 lbs., $19, Jamaica; 3,984 lbs., $578, Russia in Europe; 75 lbs., $9, Nicaragua; 50 lbs., $8, Trinidad; 1,679 lbs., $249, Cuba; 440 lbs., $64, Brazil; 100 lbs., $16, Chile; 40 lbs., $6, British West Indies; 197 lbs., $36, Peru; 200 lbs., $31, Russia in Europe; 50 lbs., $18, Chile; 67 lbs., $11, Mexico; 2,225 lbs., $520, Ecuador; 308 lbs., $56, Peru.

ACID, CARBOLIC—100 lbs., $73, Cuba; 220 lbs., $183, Argentina; 551 lbs., $373, Brazil; 99 lbs., $74, Brazil; 110 lbs., $167, Australia; 40 lbs., $29, Colombia; 117,510 lbs., $73,448, France; 110 lbs., $80, Argentina; 275 lbs., $205, Uruguay.

ACID, CHROMIC—400 lbs., $280, Port Africa.

ACID, CITRIC—112 lbs., $75, Panama; 112 lbs., $90, Colombia; 190 lbs., $128, Nicaragua; 683 lbs, $464, Brazil; 2,454 lbs., $1,535, Philippine Islands; 22,142 lbs., $19,316, Russia in Europe; 551 lbs., $373, Argentina.

ACID, MURIATIC—106 lbs., $8, Peru; 47,570 lbs., $951, Cuba; 11,336 lbs., $496, Trinidad; 126 lbs., $10, San Domingo; 2,330 lbs., $66, Chile; 3,191 lbs., $132, Peru; 27,379 lbs., Cuba.

ACID, OXALIC—9,629 lbs., $6,012, France; 100 lbs., $66, Costa Rica; 6,851 lbs., $5,550, Argentina; 40 lbs., $15, Venezuela; 218 lbs., $140, Spain.

ACID, PICRIC—916,939 lbs., $889,531, Russia in Europe; 543,971 lbs., $469,100, France; 232,000 lbs., $289,800, France.

ACID, PYROGALLIC—280 lbs., $700, England; 10 lbs., $30, Port Africa.

ACID, SALICYLIC—2 lbs., $5, Brazil; 10 lbs., $24, Italy; 26 lbs., $60, Peru; 25 lbs., $56, Jamaica.

ACID, SULPHURIC—3,686 lbs., $92, Bermuda; 108 lbs., $14, Cuba; 197 lbs., $8, Dutch East Indies; 4,787 lbs., $246, Brazil; 140 lbs., $8, Peru; 745 lbs., $26, Panama; 23,460 lbs., $840, Colombia; 175 lbs., $13, Ecuador; 451 lbs., $37, Trinidad; 95 lbs., $6, British West Indies; 1,229 lbs., $69, Cuba; 288 lbs., $36, Cuba; 661 lbs., $119, Argentina; 3,000 lbs., $66, Colombia; 310 lbs., $44, Uruguay.

ACID, TARTARIC—110 lbs., $77, Brazil; 65 lbs., $38, Peru; 5,500 lbs., $3,593, Chile; 220 lbs., $149, Mexico; 28 lbs., $17, San Domingo; 500 lbs., $260, Chile; 227 lbs., $175, Peru; 600 lbs., $278; Costa Rica; 800 lbs., $530, Argentina; 241 lbs., $150, Colombia; 100 lbs., $72, Peru.

ALCOHOL—446,436 gls., $155,447, France; 1,750 gls., $516, Norway; 8 gls., $7, Honduras; 384 gls., $108, Brazil; 1,437,307 gls., $382,798, France; 5 gls., $4, Salvador; 871,884 gls., $256,628, France.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—14,434 gls., $8,629, France; 10 gls., $8, Colombia; 5,500 gls., $3250 France; 30 gls., $12, British West Indies.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$3, Hongkong; $3, Cuba; $9, San Domingo.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$126,292, Italy; $50,141, France; $15,804, Russia in Europe.

AMMONIAC, SAL—400 lbs., $40, Chile; 229 lbs., $31, Peru; 140 lbs., $21, Bolivia.

AMMONIA ANHYDROUS—$155, British West Indies, $538, British India; $39, Canary Islands.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—$50, Peru; $67, Straits Settlements.

ARSENIC—$676, Italy.

BALSAMS—$3,625, England.

BEES WAX—100 lbs., $33, Chile; 25 lbs., $10, Chile.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$105, Port Africa.

BORAX—$11, Panama; $9, San Domingo; $67, Chile.

BROMINE—$2, Hongkong.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—4,000 lbs., $155, Colombia; 10,000 lbs., $260, Bermuda; 1,270 lbs., $33, Bolivia; 1.126 lbs., $33, Brazil; 1,100 lbs., $33, Venezuela; 113,888 lbs., $3,126, Straits Settlements; 480 lbs., $31, Panama; 2,000 lbs., $84, Costa Rica; 25,500 lbs., $877, San Domingo; 2,000 lbs., $148, Chile; 330 lbs., $20, Dutch Guiana; 4,464 lbs., $155, Jamaica; 40,000 lbs., $1,040, Cuba; 110 lbs., $6, Argentina; 150 lbs., $4, Colombia.

CARBON BISULPHIDE—$14, Panama.

CASTOR OIL—600 gls., $1,400, Greece; 30 gls., $40, Cuba; 4 gls., $6, Honduras; 30 gls., $56, Salvador; 4,006 gls., $4,920, Chile; 14 gls., $20, Peru; 650 gls., $1,029, Chile; 10 gls., $12, Trinidad; 20 gls., $28, San Domingo; 288 gls., $571, Chile.

CHORAL HYDRATE—$4,614, England.

CHLORINE—43,400 lbs., $6,501, Russia in Europe.

CHLOROFORM—$8, Cuba; $32, Brazil; $244, Uruguay; $39, Brazil; $48, Chile; $80, Venezuela; $220, Chile; $65, British South Africa; $99, Chile.

COCOA BUTTER—$13, Mexico; $3, Trinidad.

COCOANUT OIL—$1,495, Brazil; $19, San Domingo; $452, Brazil.

COPPER SULPHATE—20 lbs., $4, Cuba.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$54, Colombia; $46, Peru; $180. Venezuela; $22, Salvador; $573, British South Africa; $45, Nicaragua.

DEXTRINE—63 lbs., $57, Chile; 4,282 lbs., $231, British South Africa; 168,000 lbs., $7,500, Italy; 2,240 lbs., $108 British India.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$3,635, France; $1,623, Italy; $3,344, Portugal; $1,750, Sweden; $30, Cuba; $6,898, Brazil; $383, Uruguay; $8,450, France; $2,878, Russia in Europe; $1,223, England; $120, Cuba; $203, Straits Settlements; $594, Philippine Islands; $396, Italy; $232, Cuba; $4,000, Chile; $175, Italy; $895, Russia in Europe; $73, San Domingo; $3,302, Chile; $47,882, British India; $6,052, France; $60, Salvador.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$12,737, Italy; $1,620, England; $57, Cuba; $2,640, Argentina; $1,554, Chile; $30, Costa Rica; $2,615, Argentina.

EPSOM SALTS—626 lbs., $24, Guatemala; 5,842 lbs., $220, Brazil; 562 lbs., $16, Venezuela; 200 lbs., $7, Panama; 205 lbs., $8, Mexico; 2,350 lbs., $82, Chile; 2,000 lbs., $75, Mexico; 300 lbs., $10, San Domingo; 12,500 lbs., $500, Chile.

ETHER—1,600 lbs., $75, Nicaragua; 700 lbs., $38, Venezuela; $395, Chile; $20, British India; $4, Cuba; $125, Chile.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—$9, Colombia; $404, Uruguay; $77, Brazil; $69, Chile.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$53, Norway; $22, Panama; $69, Jamaica; $29, French West India; $109., Uruguay; $15, England; $19, Bermuda; $17, Guatemala; $25, Honduras; $11, Cuba; $34, Dutch West Indies; $81, Ecuador; $26, Venezuela; $270, Portugal; $15, San Domingo; $176, British South Africa; $20, Mexico; $44, Trinidad; $75, British West Indies; $100, San Domingo; $105, Ecuador; $90, British Guiana; $78, Peru.

FORMALDEHYDE—60,950 lbs., $6,387, France; 24 lbs., $3, Cuba; 2,359 lbs., $271, French West Indies; 18,800 lbs., $2,569, France; 39,074 lbs., $3.908, France; 115 lbs., $15. Venezuela; 2240 lbs., $720, Straits Settlements; 7,600 lbs., $1,160, Australia; 8,750 lbs., $1,084, France; 6,000 lbs., $900, Norway; 201 lbs., $48, Chile; 200 lbs., $95, British South Africa; 42,400 lbs., $4,029, France; 1,500 lbs., $209, Spain; 3,200 lbs., $368, Trinidad; 4,850 lbs., $776, Chile.

GLUCOSE—590,120 lbs., France; 11,200 lbs., $268, Norway; 16,950 lbs., $483, Portugal; 1.220,400 lbs., $34,758, England; 233,980 lbs., $6,951, England; 8,200 lbs., $223, Chile; 17.267 lbs., $494, China; 474,600 lbs., 13,773, France; 110 lbs., $4, Panama; 1,346 lbs., $45, San Domingo.

GLYCERIN—66 lbs., $33, Guatemala; 50 lbs., $21, Panama; 1,297 lbs., $697, Argentina; 150 lbs., $90, Cuba; 11 lbs., $6, Brazil; 14,743 lbs., $6.244, Chile; 100 lbs., $65, China; 40 lbs., $88, China; 10 lbs., $21, Straits Settlements; 1,240 lbs., $650, England; 11 lbs., $11, San Domingo; 200 lbs., $118, Chile; 100 lbs., $38, Panama; 12,165 lbs., $6,905, Chile.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE — $196, Switzerland; $350, England; $5, Cuba.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$9, Guatemala; $49, Panama; $15, Jamaica; $388, Cuba; $330, Brazil; $5, Peru; $58, Uruguay; $146, Brazil; $120, Venezuela; $215, Australia; $112, Philippine Islands; $48, Cuba; $65, Bolivia; $54, Peru; $31, Costa Rica; $14, Nicaragua; $8, San Domingo; $50, Chile; $7, Ecuador; $21, Peru.

IODINE—$2, Cuba.

LEAD ACETATE—$26, Cuba; $5, Port Africa; $339, Portugal; $1,654, England.

LEAD ARSENATE—$976, British South Africa.

LIME CHLORIDE—$52, Costa Rica; $3, Dutch West Indies; $423, China; $185, Chile.

LIME CHLORATE—$74, British South Africa.

MENTHOL—$35, Port Africa.

OPIUM—$117, Cuba; $137, Brizal; $8, British West Indies; $46, Chile.

PARIS GREEN—$20, Ecuador; $770, Canada; $300, Canary Islands.

PEPPERMINT OIL—900 lbs., $1,800, England; 284 lbs., $709, China; 191 lbs., $481, British South Africa.

PERFUMERY—$579, France; $5, Azores; $177, Norway; $683, Spain; $114, Scotland; $156, Costa Rica; $47, Honduras; $448, Panama; $512, Jamaica; $896, Cuba; $1,001, Argentina; $61, Brazil; $227, Ecuador; $227, Ecuador; $35, French Gniana; $257, Para; $62, Peru; $145, Uruguay; $277, Bermuda; $601, Honduras; $548, Cuba; $20, Dutch West Indies; $17, Bolivia; $791, Brazil; $463, Peru; $492, Venezuela; $135, China; $1 164, Straits Settlements; $500, Hongkong; $1,810, Australia; $441, Philippine Islands; $2,885, British South Africa; $263, British East Africa; $153, Port Africa; $146, England; $46, Nicaragua; $361, Panama; $53, Salvador; $49, Mexico; $211, Trinidad; $254, British West Indies; $54, Cuba; $1,040, San Domingo; $13, Bolivia; $210, Brazil; $1,738, Chile; $20, Colombia; $68, Ecuador; $99, British Guiana; $177, Peru; $11, Venezuela; $833, British India; $649, Canary Islands.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$47, Portugal; $4,655, Russia in Europe; $376, Scotland; $68, Salvador; $35, Jamaica; $135, Cuba; $150, Spain; $71, Uruguay; $340, Dutch West Indies; $596, Chile; $42, Peru; $58, Straits Settlements; $115, Australia; $63, Philippine Islands; $471, British South Africa; $52, Port Africa; $1,438, England; $24, Panama; $806, British South Africa; $71, Port Africa; $3,717, Russia in Europe; $41, Panama; $45, Mexico; $23, British West Indies; $25, San Domingo; $860, Chile; $9, British Guiana; $1,281, British India; $465, Norway; $14, Costa Rica; $230, Norway; $49, Jamaica; $513, Trinidad; $55, British West Indies; $87, Chile; $148, Colombia; $227, British Guiana; $51, Dutch Guiana; $22, Peru.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—2,444 lbs., $1,252, Norway; 22,500 lbs., $13,050. Sweden; 730 lbs., $277, Portugal; 220 lbs., $158, Chile.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—224,000 lbs., $122,472. Russia in Europe; 3,760 lbs., $1,650, Cuba; 760 lbs., $346, Bermuda; 44,800 lbs., $20,608, Chile; 140 lbs., $67, Peru; 33,600 lbs., $16,000. Russia in Europe; 1,120 lbs., $560, Brazil; 1,792 lbs., $1,266, Chile.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—500 lbs., $128, Panama; 690 lbs., $273, England.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—120 lbs., $36, Colombia.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—230 lbs., $365 San Domingo; 5,480 lbs., $8,768, Russia in Europe.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE—500 lbs., $78, Panama.

QUININE—$1,750, Portugal; $63, Costa Rica; $3, Cuba; $1,413, Brazil.

QUICKSILVER—150 lbs., $292, Peru; 1.512 lbs., $1.520, Russia in Europe; 88 lbs., $90. San Domingo.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$1,420, France; $300, Norway; $3,800, Sweden; $1,694, England; $16, Nicaragua; $48, Colombia; $25, Uruguay; $77, England; $15, Nicaragua; $65, Panama; $8, Venezuela; $430, England; 843,

Exportations—*Cont'd*

Chile; $16, Ecuador; $470, British South Africa; $5,491, Italy; $264, Portugal; $6, Trinidad; $257, San Domingo; $5,858, Chile; $250, Norway; $72, Jamaica; $36, Cuba; $45, Peru.

SALOL—$11, Cuba; 1,000 lbs., $4,063, Italy; 60 lbs., $302, Nicaragua; 144 lbs., $1,000, Chile.

SALTPETER—2,350 lbs., $561, Philippine Islands; 2,212 lbs., $553, Argentina; 100 lbs., $30, Nicaragua.

SODA ASH—8,573 lbs., $277, Norway; 132,500 lbs., $3,453, Sweden; 566,250 lbs., $13,487, Cuba; 10,080 lbs., $91, Argentina; 17,541 lbs., $606, Brazil; 679,163 lbs., $29,665, Sweden; 579 lbs., $16, Nicaragua; 16,508 lbs., $459, Panama; 6,247 lbs., $175, Brazil; 1,491 lbs., $41, Chile; 16,705 lbs., $688, Peru; 200,000 lbs., $2,178, Cuba; 300,300 lbs., $11,316, Italy; 739,623 lbs., $20,522, Norway; 224,000 lbs., $6,720, Sweden; 44,862 lbs., $1,112, Argentina.

SODA, CAUSTIC—225,519 lbs., $9,020, France; 1,482,952 lbs., $55,031, Italy; 2,615 lbs., $110, Norway; 111,720 lbs., $3,779, England; 29,504 lbs., $1,663, Cuba; 224 lbs., $13, French West Indies; 178,519 lbs., $8,967, Argentina; 120,300 lbs., $3,721, Brazil; 43,809 lbs., $1,443, Peru; 1,518,234 lbs., $42,085, France; 4,380 lbs., $530, Sweden; 9,247 lbs., $362, Nicaragua; 89,280 lbs., $5,624, Mexico; 20,679 lbs., $817, Brazil; 72,562 lbs., $4,608, British India; 161,265 lbs., $4,569, Dutch East Indies; 199,537 lbs., $10,002, Italy; 68,850 lbs., $2,340, England; 60,187 lbs., $3,060, Cuba; 111 lbs., $10, Chile; 2.858 lbs., $136, British India; 254,300 lbs., $12,722, British South Africa; 246,838 lbs., $12,625, France; $94,258 lbs., $6,063, Italy; 55,440 lbs., $2,900, Norway; 700 lbs., $36, Nicaragua; 56,977 lbs., $3,328 Mexico; 14,760 lbs., $590, Trinidad; 22,264 lbs., $850, Cuba; 4,050 lbs., $131, San Domingo; 12,849 lbs., $1,071; 321,573 lbs., $12,634, British India; 4,150 lbs., $163, Costa Rica; 385 lbs., $51, Chile; 35,455 lbs., $1,418, Colombia; 10,220 lbs., $335, Peru; 10,255 lbs., $244, Uruguay.

SODA, SAL—3,075 lbs., $32, Jamaica; 375 lbs., $5, Bermuda; 8,250 lbs., $103, Cuba; 840 lbs., $19, Dutch West Indies; 2,250 lbs., $32, Brazil; 4,919 lbs., $72, Panama; 936 lbs., $20, Chile; 5,625 lbs., $58, Dutch Guiana; 1,200 lbs., $12, Jamaica.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,141,500 lbs., $28,517, Italy; 2,000 lbs., $120, Norway; 672 lbs., $20, Guatemala; 1,060 lbs., $26, Jamaica; 128 lbs., $8, Trinidad; 42,400 lbs., $632, Cuba; 625 lbs., $37, Nicaragua; 3,600 lbs., $54, Cuba; 5,208 lbs., $170, Brazil; 1,280 lbs., $53, Chile; 2,030 lbs., $61, Venezuela; 11,049 lbs., $1,715, Straits Settlements; 7,000 lbs., $87, Philippine Islands; 11,200 lbs., $882, France; 800 lbs., $14, Chile; 548 lbs., $14, Salvador; 13,403 lbs., $401. Trinidad; 1,008 lbs., $23, San Domingo; 3,337 lbs., $135. Chile; 400 lbs., $9, Venezuela; 3,360 lbs., $70, Costa Rica; 8,299 lbs., $162, Jamaica; 3,500 lbs., $68, Colombia.

SODIUM, BICHROMATE—2,361 lbs., $599, Portugal; 22,400 lbs., $5,782, England; 5,023 lbs., $1,381, Portugal.

SODIUM CYANIDE—69,000 lbs., $19,779; Mexico; 3,000 lbs., $1,960, Costa Rica.

SODIUM, HYPOSULPHITE—22,500 lbs., $416, Sweden; 1,650 lbs., $25, Dutch West Indies; 228 lbs., $3, Brazil; 1,100 lbs., $13, Venezuela; 16,138 lbs., $701, Straits Settlements; 6,552 lbs., $331, Dutch East Indies; 6,750 lbs., $151, Chile.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—20 lbs., $2, Port Africa; 430 lbs., $91, British India; 7 lbs., $2, Cuba.

SODIUM, SALTS—$17,069, Italy; $1,200, Norway; $61, Nicaragua; $127, Brazil; $28, Peru; $169, Straits Settlements; $41, Port Africa; $28, Salvador; $2,260, Chile; $780, Australia; $13, British West Indies; $11, Argentina.

SODIUM, SALICYLATE—105 lbs., $330, Nicaragua; 130 lbs., $218, Cuba; 125 lbs., $313, Brazil; 15 lbs., $83, Colombia; 20 lbs., $60, Port Africa; 22 lbs., $46, Mexico; 165 lbs., $412, Chile; 450 lbs., $855, France.

SODIUM, SILICATE—18,378 lbs., $202, Cuba; 1,825 lbs., $85, Honduras; 100,200 lbs., $4,200, Italy; 1,837 lbs., $236, San Domingo; 6,121 lbs., $268, Dutch Guiana.

SODIUM, SULPHATE—661 lbs., $12, Guatemala; 75 lbs., $3, Chile.

SODIUM, SULPHITE—3,718 lbs., $100, Portugal; 16 lbs., $2, Venezuela; 220 lbs., $44, Argentina.

SODIUM, SULPHIDE—7,220 lbs., $213, Uruguay; 1,470 lbs., $65. Chile; 530 lbs., $17, British South Africa; 715 lbs., $28, Chile.

SPONGES—2 lbs., $2, Venezuela; 2 lbs., $2, China; 37 lbs., $28, Hongkong.

SULPHUR—10 tons, $600, Norway; 3 tons, $121, Sweden; 2 tons, $68, Salvador; 17 tons, $598, Russa in Europe; 10 tons, $338, Trinidad; 1 ton, $30, Cuba.

TRINITROTOLUOL—57,000 lbs., $35,250, Russia in Europe; 240,000 lbs., $240,000, France; 270,475 lbs., 295,000, Italy.

ZINC OXIDE—60 lbs., $13, Peru; 600 lbs., $71, San Domingo; 110 lbs., $19, Colombia.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from September 25 to October 2, 1916

ACIDS—
32 csks., cresylic, White Tar Co., Glasgow.

ALBUMEN—
4 csks., blood, C. H. Reisig, Liverpool.
74 cs., egg, Innis, Spieden & Co., Shanghai.
368 cs., 168 cs., yolk, Stein, Hirsch & Co., Shanghai.
100 cs., yolk, A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai.
210 cs., egg, Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Hankow.
157 cs., egg, Sturgess Egg Products Co., Hankow.
35 cs., 214 cs., egg yolk, Stein, Hirsch & Co., Tientsin.
542 cs., Stein, Hirsch & Co., Shanghai.
200 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai.
115 cs., dried, Ayres, Bridges & Co., Shanghai.
22 cs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Shanghai.

ALUM—
160 bbls., Chas. Tennant Sons & Co., Liverpool.

AMMONIUM MURIATE—
30 csks., C de P. Field Co., Bristol.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—
8 cs., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.

ARGOLS—
40 cs., Tartar Chemical Co., Liverpool.

BALSAM—
30 cs., copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Curacao.

BARKS—
52 bs., J. Menendez & Co., South Pacific.
75 bs., Haley, Hammond & Co., Puerto Colombia.
3 bs., quillay, W. R. Grace & Co., Talcahuano.

BAY RUM—
40 cs., Eggers & Heinlein, St. Thomas.

BERRIES—
93 bgs., cubeb, G. W. S. Patterson, Singapore.
93 bgs., cubeb, Jas. B. Horner, Singapore.

CAMPHOR—
50 cs., Dodwell & Co., Hankow.

COLOCYNTH—
18 bbls., J. M. Duche & Sons, London.

COPRA—
8 bgs., Dix & Williams, Cristobal.
127 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Kingston.
1,832 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons Co., Bengoewangi.
3,938 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons Co., Tjilatjap.

CREAM OF TARTAR—
2 csks., W. R. Grace & Co., Talcahuano.

DRAGON'S BLOOD—
11 cs., London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Singapore.
5 cs., F. B. Ross & Co., Singapore.
9 cs., O. Gross, Singapore.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
1,065 cs., 239 bgs., gambier, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore.
163 bgs., gambier, Jas. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore.
9 bgs., annatto, A. M. Patterson, Kingston.
8 bgs., annatto, New York & West India Trading Co., Kingston.
19 bgs., cochineal, National Anlline & Chemical Co., Liverpool.

ESSENCES—
100 cs., lemon, National City Bank, Palermo.
2 cs., Thos. J. Lipton, Liverpool.

ESSENTIAL OIL—
20 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Hongkong.
30 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Hongkong.
50 cs., aniseed, 50 cs., cassia, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Canton.
40 cs., cassia, Int'l Banking Corp'n., Canton.
2 cs., Royal Bank of Canada, Kingston.
4 drs., citronella, National City Bank Batavia.
22 drs., 25 drs., citronella, Funch Edey & Co., Batavia.
16 drs., Irving National Bank, Cheribón.

EXTRACTS—
16 csks., B. P. Ducas & Co., Havre.

FLOWERS—
25 bs., various, Brown Bros. & Co., Hankow.

GELATINE—
8 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.

GLYCERIN—
68 drs., American Trading Co., Rio de Janeiro.

GUMS—
60 cs., aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
73 cs., aloes, G. Amsinck & Co., Curacao.
10 bbls., aloes. R. Desvernine, Curacao.
500 bgs., arabic, Arabol M'f'g Co., Liverpool.
107 cs., aloes, G. Amsinck & Co., Curacao.

IRON OXIDE—
31 csks., J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.
35 csks., F. A. Reichard & Co., Liverpool.
32 csks., J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.

JUICES—
15 cs., lime, H. Lange, Dominica.
25 bbls., lime, A. D. Strauss & Co., Dominica.
6 csks., lime, Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica.
2 csks., lime, Middleton & Co., Dominica.
4 cs., 115 hhds., 265 csks., lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.
2 csks., lime, Gillespie Bros. & Co., St. Thomas.
1 csk., lime, Middleton & Co., Dominica.
60 csks., lime, H. Lange, Dominica.
1 bbl., 71 csks., 12 hhds., lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.
4 csks., lime, Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica.

KOLA NUTS—
25 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, Kingston.

LEAVES—
206 bs., senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.
30 bs., belladonna, P. H. Petry & Co., Havre.
250 bs., sage, National City Bank, Piraeus.
13 bgs., thyme, E. G. Sofos, Piraeus.
5 bs., buchu, Michelsen & Steinberg, Algoa Bay.
14 bs., bay, Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica.

LEECHES—
1 cse., blood suckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

LICORICE—
13 bls., root, Arnhold, Kahrberg & Co., Shanghai.

LIME, CARBONATE—
230 csks., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Bristol.

LIME, CITRATE—
35 scks., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.

LOGWOOD—
566½ tons, stumps, 387 tons logwood, Oakes Manufacturing Co., Kingston.
7 bgs., chips, H. Marquardt & Co., Kingston.

MANGROVE BARK—
3,500 bgs., extract, Bank of Montreal, Singapore.

MEDICINALS AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
2 cs., drugs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Havre.

Importations—*Cont'd*

4 cs., drugs, T. Meadows & Co., Havre.
1 cs., drugs, V. Basse, Havre.
16 cs., medicine, Bull Insular Line (transit) Genoa.

1 cs., drugs, M. A. Belloso, Havre.
1 cs., drugs, H. A. Hirsch, Santos.
25 cs., medicine, G. Amsinck & Co., Para.
167 pgs., medicine, J. Personnie, Genoa.

OILS—

10 cs., bay, Brown Bros. & Co., St. Lucia.
23 cs., lime, F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica.
7 cs., lime, Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica.
3 cs., lime, W. J. Bush & Co., Dominica.
4 cs., bay, R. Moelhausen, Guadeloupe.
40 cs., bay rum, Busk & Daniels, St. Thomas.
105 drs., nut, 6 drs., linseed, American Trading Co., Tientsin.
10 cs., bay, Irving National Bank, St. Lucia.
7 cs., lime, Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica.
2 cs., lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.
156 cs., cajuput, Brandt's Sons Co., Macassar.
4 csks., citronella, R. Hilliers Son & Co., Sourabaya.
565 drs., coccanut oil, Guaranty Trust Co., Tjilatjap.
150 cs., cajuput, Moll, Hornell Venn, Tandjong Priok.
10 drs., fusel, Funch, Edey & Co., Cheribon.
2 drs., cananga, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Batavia.

PERFUMERY—

2 cs., Elsen & Brewer, Bordeaux.
4 cs., E. Utard & E. Pinaud, Bordeaux.
10 cs., Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.
5 cs., J. A. Deknatel & Son, Bordeaux.
24 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
3 cs., A. Murphy & Co., Bordeaux.
12 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Havre.
2 cs., P. F. Feniere, Havre.
52 cs., J. Personnie, Genoa.

POTASH, CAUSTIC—

16 drs., Innis, Spleden & Co., Liverpool.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—

795 csks., A. Brown & Co., London.

ROSIN—

50 bgs., Bieder & Co., Singapore.

SODIUM CYANIDE—

400 cs., Abangurez, Goldfields Co., Glasgow.

EPICES—

797 bgs., pepper, Jas. B. Horner, Singapore.
355 bgs., nutmegs, Frame & Co., Singapore.
45 cs., nutmegs, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore.
506 bgs., pepper, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore.
250 bs., cassia, Dodwell & Co., Singapore.
1,000 bs., cassia, L. German & Co., Singapore.
108 cs., mace, 418 cs., nutmegs, Jas. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore.
61 bgs., nutmegs, W. Brandt's Son & Co., Singapore.
275 bgs., pimento, Colonial Bank, Kingston.
77 bgs., pimento, J. R. Marquette, Jr., Kingston.
8 bbls., ginger, New York & West India Trading Co., Kingston.
171 bgs., chillies, Frame & Co., Liverpool.
1,378 bs., cassia, John Kissock & Co., Padana.
300 bs., cassia, Old & Wallace, Padana.
211 bgs., 281 cs., nutmegs, John Kissock & Co., Tandjong Priok.
140 cs., 109 bgs., nutmegs, Old & Wallace, Tandjong Priok.
175 cs., mace, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Tandjong Priok.
541 cs., nutmegs, 175 cs., mace, National City Bank, Tandjong Priok.
100 bgs., 83 cs., nutmegs, Ned Ind. Com'l Bank, Tandjong Priok.

SPONGES—

29 bs., National Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana.
4 bgs., F. M. Miglis, Piraeus.
2 bgs., A. Stratigos, Piraeus.
12 bs., P. Van Schaack & Son, Havana.
20 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Havana.

TALC—

200 bgs., W. H. Whittaker & Co., Genoa.

TAMARINDS—

22 bbls., Middleton & Co., St. Croix.
15 bbls., M. J. Walsh, Antigua.

TARTAR—

63 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bordeaux.

VANADIUM—

4 sacks, J. Hughes, South Pacific.

WAX—

12 bs., bees, Robinson, Bardsley & Co., Lisbon.
35 bgs., paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Singapore.
480 bgs., paraffin, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Liverpool.
7 bgs., bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Nipe.

NEW AGRICULTURAL FERTILIZER TRIED IN SPAIN

The scarcity of artificial fertilizers in Spain has led to the closer study of such material at hand as can be utilized in domestic agriculture. In spite of the fact that large potash deposits exist near Barcelona no serious attempt has as yet been made, owing to war conditions, to bring potash compounds on the market. Along another line an eminent Spanish chemist, Dr. Conrado Granell, has, in lectures and pamphlets, recently called the attention of the Spanish public to his experiments in securing from sea water a potassium compound termed "marine kainit" and described its application to field and garden use. This practical scientist has outlined the method for making his plan a commercial success.

At many places along the Spanish coast common salt is obtained from sea water by simple evaporation, the most economical method known, and notably facilitated in this region by the prevalent high temperature and by the absence of rain. Ordinary salt is precipitated first, being less soluble than the compounds of magnesia and potash. The operation is carried on in shallow tanks, to which sea water is admitted from time to time as evaporation proceeds. The mother liquor, ordinarily returned to the sea after the common salt has been deposited, contains in solution various salts of potash and magnesium capable of recovery on continued evaporation.

In former years mineral kainit from Germany, consisting chiefly of potassium chloride and magnesium sulphate, and partly refined sulphate of potash, were regularly imported and no necessity existed for utilizing the residue from the salt gardens. To-day these latter are regarded as great importance to Spanish agriculture. The method of recovery is as follows: The mother liquors from the salt gardens are run into tanks and submitted to further evaporation. After a certain amount of the solids present have been deposited the residual liquor is evaporated to dryness by a special process. The solid residue thus obtained closely resembles in composition mineral kainit. It contains about 12 per cent of potash. The entire cost of production is exceedingly slight. As bearing closely on this question, a comparison of the saline contents of the waters of the Atlantic and of the Mediterranean is furnished in the following table.

Saline content.	Atlantic Ocean. Per cent.	Mediterranean Sea. Per cent.
Chloride of sodium	77.03	77.07
Chloride of potassium	3.88	2.48
Chloride of magnesium	7.86	8.76
Alkaline bromides	1.30	0.49
Sulphate of magnesium	5.29	8.34
Sulphate of calcium	4.63	2.76

Also carbonates, nitrates, iodides, etc., in small quantities.

The use of mineral kainit as a fertilizer has been found eminently satisfactory in Spanish agriculture. All ordinary field crops, root crops, leguminous crops, fruits, and flowers contain a considerable quantity of magnesia as well as of potash. Kainit frequently gives better results than fertilizers containing exclusively sulphate or muriate of potash. Salts of soda, especially sodium chloride, in small quantities, are known to facilitate the decomposition of organic substances. They act as food for plants, contribute to the destruction of insects, stimulate the development of the roots, and augment their power of resistance to atmospheric changes and absorption of moisture from the atmosphere. Plants assimilate kainit readily owing to its easy solubility. At the same time it causes certain reactions in the soil, liberating in a soluble form certain amounts of silica and of phosphates. These salts are also valuable accessories to nitric fermentation. The new, so-called marine kainit, the possibilities of which are now strongly urged in Spain, is claimed to be superior in many respects to mineral kainit, and to be exceptionally suitable for dry farming, on account of its hygroscopic properties.

The importance of marine kainit to Spanish agriculture is enhanced by its adaptability in the manufacture of other fertilizers. It is claimed that by the suitable mixture of kainit with acid phosphate and ammonium sulphate, a product is obtained closely approximating to the requirements of an ideal fertilizer. By using kainit it is claimed that there will be no need of nitrates, as the salts present undergo a rapid conversion into nitrates through the agency of the nitrifying organisms present in the soil. The advantages claimed for marine kainit are such that its value might advantageously be studied in connection with the manufacture of salt from sea water on the California coast and elsewhere.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—John Broeker, Jr., of this city, has gone to Saranac, N. Y., to become a research chemist for the Marvin dyestuffs plant, investigating American and German-made dye products. He formerly had charge of the laboratory of Hirsch Brothers, Louisville.

MORE THAN 200 CONCERNS HAD EXHIBITS

(*Continued from Page* 15.)

Co., New York City; Franco-Swiss Colours Co., W. V. N. Powelson, New York City; Fuller Engineering Co., Allentown, Pa.

G

Chas. F. Garrigues Co., New York City; Geissinger Regulator Co., New York City; General Bakelite Co., New York City; General Chemical Co., New York City; General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; German-American Stoneware Co., New York City; Glens Falls Machine Works, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Great Western Power Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Golden Chest Mine, New York City; The Emil Greiner Co., New York City; Great Western Silica Co., Tacoma, Wash.

H

Hardinge-Conical Mill Co., New York City; Harrison Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank Hemingway, Inc., New York City; Herold China & Pottery Co., Golden, Colo.; S. F. Hayward & Co., New York City; Herman A. Holz, New York City; B. Mifflin Hood Brick Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Hooker Electrochemical Co., New York City; Huff Electrostatic Sep. Co., Boston, Mass.; F. C. Huyck & Sons., Albany, N. Y.

I

Industrial Filtration Corporation, New York City; Industrial Research Co., Cleveland, Ohio; International Equipment Co., Boston, Mass.; International Glass Co., Millville, N. J.

K

Kelly Filter Press Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Kieselguhr Co. of America, New York City; F. Kleinschmidt & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Klipstein & Co., New York City; H. Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. O. Koven & Bro., Jersey City, N. J.

L

The Laboratory Supply Co., Columbus, Ohio; Lead Lined Iron Pipe Co., Wakefield, Mass.; The Leeds & Northrup Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Lehigh Car, Wheel & Axle Works, New York City; Lehigh Foundry Co., Fullerton, Pa.; Life Saving Devices Co., New York City; Lehigh Stoker Co., Fullerton, Pa.; Arthur D. Little, Inc., Boston, Mass.; Arthur D. Little, Ltd., Montreal; Emil E. Lungwitz, New York City; Luzerne Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J.

M

Madero Bros., Inc., New York City; Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.; Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., New York City; Mathieson Alkali Works, Providence, R. I.; Merck & Co., New York City; Metallurgical & Chemical Engineering, New York City; Metals Disintegrating Co., New York City; The Mine & Smelter Supply Co., New York City; Mississippi River Power Co., Keokuk, Iowa; Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.; J. L. Mott Iron Works, New York City; Multi-Metal Sep. Screen Co., New York City.

N

Nash Engineering Co., South Norwalk, Conn.; National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York City; National Gum & Mica Co., New York City; Newport Chemical Works, Inc., New York City; Niagara Alkali Co., New York City; Nitrogen Products Co., Providence, R. I.; Norton Co., Worcester, Mass.

O

Ohio Pottery Co., Zanesville, Ohio.

P

The Palo Company, New York City; Patterson-Allen Engineering Co., New York City; Paper, Inc., New York City; Paper Trade Journal, New York City; Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; The Pfaudler Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Precision Instrument Co., Detroit, Mich.; Process Engineers, Ltd., Montreal, Que.; The Product Sales Co., Baltimore, Md.; Pyrolectric Instrument Co., Trenton, N. J.; The Prest-o-Lite Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.; Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pa.

R

Raritan Copper Works, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co., Chicago, Ill.; Research Corporation, New York City; Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., New York City; Ruggles-Coles Engineering Co., New York City; Richmond Waterproof Products Co., New York City.

S

Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Schaum & Uhlinger, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Schutte & Koerting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Ernest Scott & Co., Fall River, Mass.; Scientific Materials Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Semet-Solvay Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Sharples Specialty Co., West Chester, Pa.; T. Shriver & Co., Harrison, N. J.; Seydel Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.; The Sidio Co. of America, New York City; The Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Sowers Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York City; Stamford Mfg. Co., New York City; Standard Aniline Products, Inc., New York City; Stevens-Aylsworth Co., New York City; The Stuart & Peterson Co., Burlington, N. J.; Stone & Webster Eng. Corp., Boston, Mass.; Sturtevant Mill Co., Boston, Mass.; The Sweetland Filter Press Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Swenson Evaporator Co., Chicago, Ill.; Swiss Colours Co., Inc., New York City; Society of Chemical Industry, New York City.

T

Taylor Instruments Companies, New York City; Technical Association of Paper & Pulp Industry; Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Tennessee Power Co., E. W. Clark & Co., Management Corp., Columbia, Ohio; Textile Colorist, Philadelphia, Pa.; The Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., New York City; Thwing Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Toch Bros., New York City; Tolhurst Machine Works, Troy, N. Y.; Takamine Laboratory, Inc., New York City.

U

Uehling Instrument Co., New York City; Union Sulphur Co., New York City; United Lead Co., New York City; United States Smelting Co., New York City; United States Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.; United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; United States Bureau of Census; United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; United Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co., Management Corp., Columbus, Ohio; Textile Colorist, Philadelphia, Pa.

V

Valley Iron Works, Appleton, Wis.; Virginia Smelting Co., Boston, Mass.

W

Weiller Mfg. Co., New Brunswick, N. J.; Werner & Pfeiderer Co., New York City; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Williamsburg Chemical Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Whitall Tatum Co., Millville, N. J.

Z

Zapon Leather Cloth Co., New York City; Zaremba Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

TO AID NAVAL STORES INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2—Of interest to the naval stores industry is an appropriation by Congress to the U. S. Department of Agriculture of $10,000 for "investigating the grading, weighing, handling, and transportation of naval stores, the preparation of definite type samples thereof, and for the demonstration of improved methods or processes of preparing naval stores, in co-operation with individuals and companies." With this appropriation the Bureau of Chemistry will be able to continue its investigations and undertake additional field work. The appropriation also makes possible the issuance of more of the glass standards designed to assist in the grading of rosin. These types already have been adopted by the various boards of trade and chambers of commerce of the naval stores producing area, and have been accepted by the industry in general.

Effort also will be made to reduce as greatly as possible existing wastes of this industry, which, it is estimated, amount to nearly $3,000,000 annually. Some of these wastes, it is believed, can be eliminated readily through the adoption of simple improvements in producing methods. The aim is to benefit the producer by reducing costs of production and also by improving the quality of the product by standardizing of raw material to benefit such consumers as paint, varnish, and ink makers, all of whom use these products extensively. Those engaged in the work will adopt as far as possible the methods used successfully in farm demonstration work. A canvass of the producing area will be made and such helpful advice as the Department is able to secure will be placed at the service of those interested.

MORE SALVARSAN RECEIVED IN U. S.

The remainder of the salvarsan on the original permit issued by the British Government has been received after considerable delay, due to a misunderstanding on the part of the officials through whose hands the shipment had to pass. The goods reached Holland on the day preceding the expiration of the permit and passage was refused by the British consul at Rotterdam. Through the efforts of the State Department the matter was soon straightened out and the shipment allowed to come forward. According to Dr. Carl Herzog of the pharmaceutical department of Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, consignees of the shipment, the supply is sufficient to last several months, and distribution will again be made direct to the physician. Dr. Herzog also said that the British Government had re-issued the permit for the passage of novocain and that a wireless from Germany gave the information that the goods were on the way.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S $88,000,000 BUSINESS

The volume of business of Procter & Gamble for the year ended June 30, 1916, exceeded $88,000,000. The exact figures of gross and net for the past three years follow: June 30, 1916, gross $88,114,506, net $6,216,053; June 30, 1915, gross $70,790,906, net $4,835,992; June 30, 1914, gross $65,822,079, net $4,247,706.

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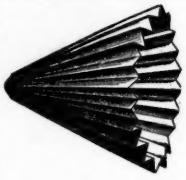

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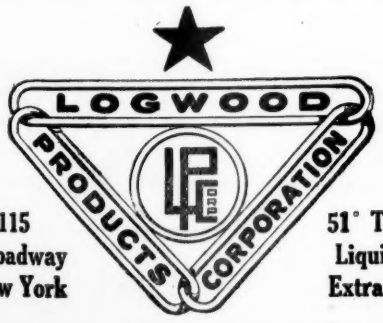

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